

MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW



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THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

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Floyd C. Shoemaker, Editor

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MORE COMMENTS ON THE SOCIETY AND THE REVIEW

I have long been a member of the State Historical Society and certainly enjoy the *Missouri Historical Review*.—MRS. M. A. CHRISTOPHER, Kansas City.

I marvel at the completeness of historical facts presented in every issue of this most interesting and informative publication.—JOSEPH M. ACUFF, Springfield.

Let me commend and congratulate you upon the new dress and format of the Review. You are doing a magnificent job, worthy of an accolade from the State as a unit.—F. H. JASPER, St. Louis.

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The *Missouri Historical Review* is my favorite magazine.—MRS. J. E. WILLIAMS, Marshall.

Reading the *Missouri Historical Review* was very interesting in general and I found the contents stimulating and informative, the format attractive, and the style of writing simple and clear.—LANGSTON HUGHES, New York, N. Y.

I really do enjoy each issue of the *Review*, which gets better and better all the time.—ESTHER DOWNS BISHOP, Kansas City.

Regularly, year after year, the *Review* continues to improve in appearance and contents. How you manage this continued improvement is indeed amazing.—F. J. BRUENING, St. Louis.

You are putting out a wonderful magazine.—F. B. MOORE, Brashear.

While waiting in a doctor's office in St. Louis, I was looking at the July, 1953, issue of the *Missouri Historical Review*. I found it to be the most interesting book I had ever looked at.—BEAUFORD HOMESLEY, St. Louis.

The *Review* is an outstanding publication. We cherish every copy.—MRS. OLIVER HOWARD, New London.

The July number of the *Missouri Historical Review* is excellent. I read every word in it.—PORTIA STAPEL, Columbia.

I find the *Reviews* very valuable for research and reading. I have a daughter in high school who also uses them and enjoys the articles very much. She shares them with her school mates and the magazines are well borrowed and well read.—ROBERT E. LLOYD, Warrenton.

Congratulations on the best and most recent issue of the *Missouri Historical Review*. It was excellent.—BLAIR EWING, Columbia.

I am proud to say that I have every number of the *Missouri Historical Review* from number one to date. It is a pleasure to read the *Review*.—JULIUS B. EDWARDS, Centralia.

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I cannot express adequately my enthusiasm for the attractiveness and quality of the *Review*.—RUSH H. LIMBAUGH, Cape Girardeau.

The last issue of the *Review* just caught up with me here—how good can you make it?—TOWNSEND GODSEY, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
MISSOURI'S PROSLAVERY FIGHT FOR KANSAS, 1854-1855. PART I. By <i>Floyd C. Shoemaker</i>	221
LETTERS OF WILLIAM H. H. GIST. A VOLUNTEER FROM WESTON, MISSOURI, IN THE WAR WITH MEXICO. Edited by <i>Vivian K. McLarty</i>	237
THREE GENERATIONS IN THE SPAN OF A CONTINENT. THE ZUMWALT FAM- ILY. PART I. Introduction by <i>Eugenia Learned James</i> . Edited by <i>Mrs. James</i> and <i>Vivian K. McLarty</i>	249
THE EARLY TIE INDUSTRY ALONG THE NIANGUA RIVER. By <i>Lela Cole</i>	264
"THIS WEEK IN MISSOURI HISTORY." By <i>Floyd C. Shoemaker</i>	273
HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.....	282
A Personal Message from the Secretary.....	282
Members Active in Increasing Society's Membership.....	283
New Members of the Historical Society.....	286
Missouri Towns Outstanding in Membership.....	290
Charles Lewis Woods.....	293
Harry P. Mason.....	293
President Middlebush Resigns.....	294
Overland Mail Centennial Committee Appointed from Missouri.....	295
Henry County Historical Society Organized.....	296
Additional Information on William Keil.....	297
Erratum	297
Activities of Local Historical Societies.....	297
Anniversaries.....	299
Notes.....	300
Historical Publications.....	308
Obituaries.....	311
MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS.....	316
A BUILDER.....	Verso of Back Cover

Illustrations

	<i>Page</i>
WESTWARD MARCH OF AMERICA. Cover design from an original painting by Walter de Maris, owned by the State Historical Society of Missouri. Reproduced by permission of the Osborne Company, Clifton, New Jersey, owner of the copyright. See pages 295 and 324.....	Cover
WILLARD P. HALL.....	223
ELI THAYER.....	226
THE GILLIS HOUSE: HEADQUARTERS OF THE EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY ON THE MISSOURI RIVER, ON THE SITE OF KANSAS CITY.....	229
A NORTHERN ARTIST'S VERSION OF A MISSOURIAN'S "CABIN" IN KANSAS.....	230
B. F. STRINGFELLOW.....	232
DAVID R. ATCHISON.....	234
FORT MARCY AND THE PARROQUIA [PARISH CHURCH]—SANTA FE.....	239
DON FERNANDO DE TAOS.....	242
FORT ZUMWALT AS IT APPEARS TODAY.....	250
FORT ZUMWALT AS IT APPEARED IN EARLY DAYS.....	251
MAP SHOWING EARLY FORTS IN THE MISSOURI-MISSISSIPPI RIVER AREA.....	260
TIE RAFT BELOW MILL DAM, CAMDEN COUNTY.....	268
OLD BAGNELL TIE YARD.....	269
TIE CHUTE AT ARNHOLD'S MILL DAM.....	270
BAGNELL TIE YARD BEFORE THE DAM WAS BUILT.....	271
"THIS WEEK IN MISSOURI HISTORY".....	273
HIS EXPLORATORY EXPEDITION TO THE PACIFIC MADE HIM A NATIONAL HERO.....	274
THEIR INDIAN GUIDE POINTS THE WAY TO THE PACIFIC.....	275
THIS MISSOURIAN BUILT THE "QUEEN OF BRIDGES" ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI IN 1874.....	277
THE FIRST BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.....	278
HIS SCIENTIFIC STUDIES OF PLANTS HELPED MAKE A NEW FARM ECONOMY FOR THE SOUTH.....	279
PROFESSOR CARVER'S FIRST LABORATORY.....	280
INDEPENDENCE COURTHOUSE (1840's?).....	296
WILLIAM NEIL SOUTHERN, JR.....	Verso of Back Cover

MISSOURI'S PROSLAVERY FIGHT FOR KANSAS, 1854-1855

BY FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER¹

Missouri's proslavery fight for Kansas helped steel both North and South for the national conflict of the 1860's. It was one of the most inflammatory internal struggles since the founding of the Republic. Yet, it has been by-passed by Missouri historians almost in inverse ratio to its heavily volumed treatment by Kansas and Northern writers.

Possibly the final defeat of the proslavery Missourians contributed to the relative silence in Missouri. Maybe it was the more exciting border reprisals of the latter 1850's *following* the real proslavery fight for Kansas in the middle 1850's. Perhaps it was the sack of Lawrence in 1856—and again in 1863—that stymied the interpretative urge of local historian and author. But, it might also be the total dearth of contemporary books by Missourians or favorable to Missourians which were published at the time.

Whereas, a score of such works favorable to the free-soil settlers of Kansas are still preserved in the research libraries of historical societies, universities, and other public collections, I have not found a single contemporary volume favorable to Missouri. Only a few letters and the local press comments of the day are available to furnish contemporary data on the activity of proslavery Missourians from the pro-slavery Missouri side.

The dearth is almost unbelievable. I have been unable to find even a single contemporary print or picture, poem or ably-written account of this affair favorable to the proslavery Missourians and hardly one unfavorable to the free-soil settlers of Kansas. It is one of the few examples I know of of one side being simon-pure and the other side being simply poor, of one side having all the proof and the other side getting all the punishment, of one side receiving the bravos and the other side, the Bronx cheers.

¹FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER since 1915 has been secretary, editor, and librarian of the State Historical Society of Missouri, following five years as assistant secretary, 1910-1915.

This article is reprinted with revision from his 2-volume work *Missouri and Missourians, Land of Contrasts and People of Achievements* (Chicago, Lewis, 1943), I, 725-735, by permission of the publisher.

In these articles I shall try to present some of the facts relating to Missouri's proslavery fight for Kansas in 1854 and 1855. While a few of these facts have been widely published outside Missouri they have been largely ignored inside Missouri. It is, of course, clear that in State and Nation, as well as in the Territory of Kansas, the 1850's was a rudder-less decade, but except in war the people were never more aroused. It is regrettable that Missouri's written accounts of one of her most interesting projects of those years are so inadequate.

PART I

THE BATTLE-LINES AND THE FIRST CONTEST, 1854

The year 1854 marks the centennial of an event which loomed large in Missouri's and the nation's history, an event which was to cause a general realignment in American politics and the rise of the Republican party, border warfare between Kansas and Missouri for a number of years, and eventually the disruption of the Union in 1861,—the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854. It also marks the centennial of the organization of Kansas as a territory.

THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT

During the late 1840's and early 1850's the people of Missouri began to agitate for the organization of the territory lying to the west of the State. Sentiment for action was at first sluggish, however, except in those counties which lay on or near Missouri's western border. It appears that "only fiery stump oratory and pleas from the radical (proslavery) press, both Democratic and Whig, aroused the populace to activity."

Some of the people were casting covetous eyes at the rich, fertile, undeveloped country that stretched westward from the Missouri border and others were interested in seeing the territory organized as an aid in midwestern efforts to build a transcontinental railroad line west from St. Louis, but it seems that for the most part the agitation of Missourians for territorial organization of the western country was activated by a desire to protect and defend their own slave interests. Bounded on the north and the east by the free states of Iowa and Illinois and particularly vulnerable to the activities of abolitionists by reason of the easy means of escape offered to slaves by her two great rivers, Missouri did not wish to have another free-area boundary. For this reason the extension of

the Missouri Compromise line westward was not desired. It was the opinion of proslavery Missourians that when the western territory was opened, the question of the extension of slavery should be left to the residents of the new territory to decide, as was incorporated in the Compromise of 1850.

As early as 1847 the General Assembly of Missouri addressed a memorial to Congress praying for the extinguishment of Indian titles to the western country and for its organization into a territory or territories, but no action was taken. Agitation concerning the question grew, and on January 2, 1849, the Missouri legislature committed itself definitely to the policy of "squatter sovereignty" and the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise line of 1820 by passing a resolution to that effect. This resolution was in agreement with the Jackson Resolutions, which were taken up and passed by the legislature in the same session.

Congress was reluctant to take action on the organization of the Kansas-Nebraska region, however; there was some hesitation about forcing the Indians off the land and extinguishing their titles to it. The political ramifications resulting from the organization of new states, whether free or slave, were also kept in mind by the members of Congress. There was little initiative displayed toward the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

The admission of California in 1850 as a free state under the Compromise of 1850, however, gave the North a majority of one in the U. S. Senate, the score standing fifteen slave to sixteen free states. This made imperative national action by the South to restore the customary balance and such action to be effective involved the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Missouri's location now made her representatives in Washington the logical, effective spokesmen of the South.

In December, 1851, Congressman Willard P. Hall of Missouri introduced a bill in the House of Representatives which provided for the organization of the region, including what is now Kansas and Nebraska, giving to the area the name of "Platte." Congressman Hall was from St. Joseph. No action was taken on the bill, whereupon Hall re-



Courtesy Mrs. Robert J. Curdy
Willard P. Hall

introduced the measure in the next session in December, 1852, changing the name of the proposed territory from "Platte" to "Nebraska." The bill was referred to the committee on territories, and the committee reported back in February, 1853, a bill to establish a territorial government in the Territory of Nebraska.

In the meantime the residents of Missouri had been holding public meetings, mainly in the western part of the State, at which resolutions were adopted asking Congress to open the territory. In June, 1852, the citizens of Parkville, Platte County, assembled in public meeting and adopted a resolution petitioning Congress to organize the Territory of Nebraska immediately and to open the area to settlement as soon as the Indian titles to the region should be extinguished. In November, 1853, there was a meeting at Savannah of the residents of Andrew County at which resolutions were passed similar in nature to those adopted by the people of Parkville. The citizens of St. Joseph met in December of the same year and adopted a series of resolutions approving Congressman Hall's bill and condemning those persons who opposed it. In 1853, also, Senator Atchison stated that there were many Missourians who were anxious to settle the territory. On January 9, 1854, a Nebraska convention was held at St. Joseph which was attended by delegates from Missouri, Iowa, and the region which later was to become Nebraska. A series of resolutions was passed advocating the settlement of the territory in the interests of the railroad to the Pacific, for the convention did not wish the project to involve agitation of the slavery issue.

Congressman Hall's bill contained nothing which suggested repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and it was consequently opposed by all the southern delegations in Congress except Missouri's representatives. On January 16, 1854, Senator Archibald Dixon of Kentucky stated that whenever the Nebraska bill should come up for debate he would propose an amendment which would, in effect, repeal the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

On January 23, 1854, Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, chairman of the committee on territories, reported a bill which provided for the organization of the territory mentioned in Hall's bill in such a manner that the region was divided into two territories, Kansas and Nebraska. Among the provisions in this bill were the following:

Section 21.—*And be it further enacted*, That, in order to avoid misconstruction, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of

this act, so far as the question of slavery is concerned, to carry into practical operation the following measures and principles, established by the compromise measures of 1850, to wit:

First—That all questions pertaining to slavery in the territories, and in the new states to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives.

Second—That all cases involving title to slaves and questions of personal freedom, are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Third—That the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States, in respect to fugitives from service, are to be carried into faithful execution in all the "organized territories," the same as in the states.

An amendment to the bill specifically repealed the Missouri Compromise.

All of Missouri's representatives with the exception of Thomas Hart Benton, who had been elected to Congress in 1852, favored this bill. Benton opposed it because it did not hold to the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Senator David R. Atchison of Missouri was most instrumental in having the bill passed. After much discussion and debate the bill was passed by Congress on May 30, and on May 31, 1854, President Pierce signed it and it became law.

On May 30, 1854, a meeting was held at St. Louis at which resolutions were passed approving the Kansas-Nebraska bill. About the same time a gathering of five hundred Platte County citizens denounced Benton and said of the Kansas-Nebraska bill: ". . . and by the passage of the Douglas Bill have given us the right to share equally with others the common property from the felonious philanthropy of the abolitionists." On Christmas Day, 1854, fifty of the sixty Whigs in the General Assembly held a meeting and stated unanimously that they would support only such candidates as acquiesced in the Kansas-Nebraska bill. On December 28, Representative N. Mothershead of Gentry County introduced into the Missouri House a series of resolutions approving the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and expressing the deep interest of Missourians in the character of the government that was to be instituted in the Kansas territory. The resolutions further declared that Missourians should employ all possible constitutional means to keep Kansas from becoming an "asylum for abolitionists and freesoilers, to harass and destroy our peace and safety."

THE NEW ENGLAND EMIGRANT AID COMPANY SPARKS THE
FIGHT FOR KANSAS

The Kansas-Nebraska Act aroused the indignation of the North, especially that part of the act which repealed the Missouri Compromise. Public meetings protesting the act were held throughout the North and resentment reached its height in New England. As the late William E. Connelley, former secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, writes in his 2-volume work *A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans* (Chicago, Lewis, 1918), I, pp. 340-55, on which this sub-head is based, "It was clear that the people there (New England) would not accept the Repeal without serious opposition."



Eli Thayer

Eli Thayer, a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, proposed in a public meeting in Worcester, Mass., on March 11, 1854, to fill up Kansas with free men. Thayer "was a visionary man given to the evolution of fantastic schemes to accumulate money. He struck upon the plan of connecting the anti-slavery sentiment of the North with a speculative enterprise to be carried out in Kansas."

A charter for the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society was prepared by Thayer and presented by him to the Massachusetts legislature, where it was passed. It was approved by the Governor on April 26, 1854. A maximum capital of \$5,000,000 was authorized for this society, and the stated purpose of the company was "to plant a free State in Kansas." Eli Thayer and Amos A. Lawrence, both of whom were directors of the company, were the leading forces of the organization. A committee recommended to the company's directors that a contract be made to transport 20,000 persons a year from Massachusetts as settlers to Kansas and 40,000 emigrant foreigners annually. It promised stockholders the satisfaction of becoming founders of states and of having "an investment which promises large returns at no distant day." Land was to be bought and then sold at a profit and the proceeds reinvested "to return a very handsome profit to stockholders upon their investment."

A detailed report on the future operations of the company was prepared by Thayer in May and was widely circulated in the press of the North and the South. It appeared in the *New York Tribune* on May 20, 1854, and was copied and commented on over the nation. Mr. Connelley says of it: "Knowledge of the Emigrant Aid Company, and its intentions, was, in a short time, as extensive as that of the Kansas-Nebraska bill."

The charter of the company made any stockholder liable for all the debts it might contract. This provision prevented sale of the stock so Thayer surrendered the charter. The company continued as a private enterprise, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, under the name of the New England Emigrant Aid Society, and under the management of Mr. Thayer, who profited as "stock-subscription agent" in receiving 10 per cent of the money received.

Thayer was also president of the Emigrant Aid Company of New York and Connecticut, formed July 18, 1854, and later chartered by the Connecticut legislature. The Union Emigration Society was formed in Washington, D. C., May 29, 1854. "These, with the original society, comprised the three large Societies to promote sectional emigration into Kansas. Many small ones were soon to be found in different parts of the North. They were uniform in purpose."

In his comments on the New England Emigrant Aid Company, Mr. Connelley says: "Benevolence had no place in its designs. It was a money-making enterprise. It connected the anti-slavery sentiment of the North with its purpose because that was the uppermost question of the day. It was supposed that many people would contribute to the purchase of its stock for sentimental reasons, and such proved to be the case . . . Mr. Thayer was a shrewd business man, and he saw that his plan was already advertised . . . As a factor in settling Kansas, the company was a failure. (Mr. Holloway in his *History of Kansas*, p. 125, says that "The direct effects of these societies were as a drop in the ocean in the settling of Kansas with freemen.") It was not until thirty years later that Mr. Thayer and his associates fell upon the plan to get glory, as they had gotten money, out of the speculative connections with Kansas. They then formulated the claim that the company had made Kansas a free state. The only danger Kansas ever had of becoming a slave state resulted from the organization of sectional migration to settle the Territory. . . .

"If the element of sectional promoted emigration could have been left out of the Kansas situation, there would have been little serious trouble in Kansas. There might have been, possibly, a few blustering forays into the Territory by Mr. Atchison and his followers. These would not have had a solid Southern sentiment behind them. They would have accomplished nothing. The issue between freedom and slavery could have been settled peaceably at the polls, and freedom would have triumphed in Kansas without any great struggle . . .

"So, in summarization we find this:

"The South demanded the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise as an act of justice.

"She would have dissolved the Union if she had not secured the Repeal.

"The Repeal was the end of the struggle as a national matter. The crisis was passed. The cause for secession no longer existed.

"The extension of slavery was made a local issue. It became such when the South voluntarily accepted Squatter Sovereignty.

"Slavery, instead of gaining by the Repeal, really destroyed itself by enacting that measure.

"For it shocked and aroused the moral sense of the Union, which would have swept away slavery by peaceful means.

"Slavery was revived as a national issue by the organization of sectional emigration to Kansas.

"This organization was as great a crime as was the Repeal.

"It changed the form of the extinction of slavery from a moral to a political contest—from a battle of moral principle to one of arms—force.

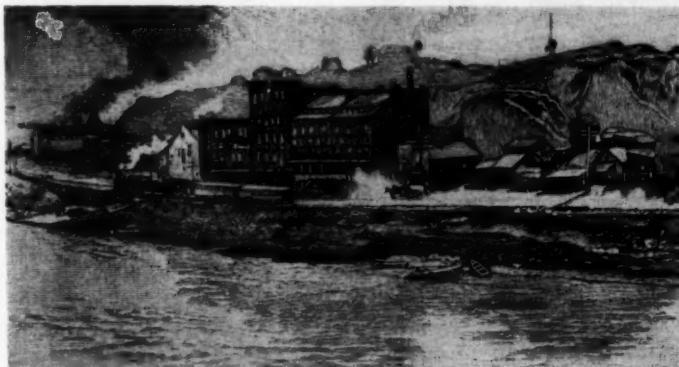
"The Civil War did not result from the aggressions of slavery after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but

"It was the result of the new issue raised in Kansas—sectional emigration—followed to its logical conclusion.

". . . No dispassionate account of the actions of the Northern emigration organizations has been written. But the time has come to set down the truth, even if it should prove that ardent friends of liberty and free Kansas were carried beyond the bounds of right by their devotion to freedom. If the spirit of freedom was commercialized—sold for gain—the man base enough to do it should be singled out. For war and death followed his act, and innocent blood lay at his door. And if a historian has not the courage to record the facts . . . then he should lay down his pen."

At the time of its organization as a territory Kansas had a population of about 1400 whites, probably half of whom were soldiers and army attachés, with the remainder consisting of civilians who lived at the various missions and trading posts within the region. The government officials, missionaries, and traders had held slaves for twenty years. As early as the latter part of the summer of 1853, before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act and while the area was still "not yet subject to lawful settlement," some settlers had arrived from Missouri.

By about July 1, 1854, a number of emigrants had begun to enter Kansas from the free states, some 500 coming in under the auspices of the New England Emigrant Aid Company during the summer and fall, and by the end of the year a total of about 750 northern colonists had arrived. "The company sent out an aggregate of 1,240 settlers under agents such as Charles Robinson, who founded Lawrence and other towns in Kansas . . . Actually the company and its counterparts in other states had little to do with making Kansas a free state. That was mainly accomplished by settlers from the (Mid-) Western states. But the movement made a deep impression on public opinion, North and South, and it is claimed that the bitterness and hate it engendered helped bring on the Civil War." (*The Columbia Encyclopedia*, 1950, p. 614.) The early free-soil immigrants came by river to Kansas City, stopping at the free-state hotel, later called the Gillis' House. The northern settlers organized, then and later, towns to the west and south-



The Gillis House; Headquarters of the Emigrant Aid Society on the Missouri River, on the Site of Kansas City

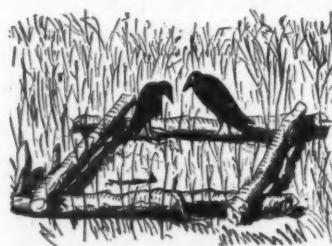
west of present-day Kansas City, among which were Topeka, Manhattan, Osawatomie, Hampden, Lawrence, and Wabaunsee. Missourians significantly referred to Lawrence as "Yankee Town."

MISSOURI ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE

With the question of slavery left to the decision of the residents of the new territories, it was the opinion of Missourians that for their own protection they should settle the Territory of Kansas with pro-slavery people. Moreover, although the Kansas-Nebraska Act aroused the wrath and indignation of the North, it was generally felt over the country and especially in northwest Missouri that Kansas Territory would be settled by Missourians and Southerners, thus becoming in time a slave state, while Nebraska Territory would be settled by Northerners and would ultimately become a free state.

By pre-emption law, settlers were required to build a cabin and to be in actual residence for a given period of time before they could acquire absolute title to their claims. Many Missourians emigrated to the new territory and posted claims on tracts of land. Some merely went to the territory to "notch a few trees and arrange a half dozen rails upon the ground and call it a cabin, or post a scrawl claiming proprietorship and threatening to shoot intermeddlers on sight."

A considerable number, however, actually settled there, and several pro-slavery towns came into existence as a result, including Kickapoo, Leavenworth, Lecompton, and Atchison. With the exception of Lecompton, located between Lawrence and Topeka, or near the Missouri River.



A Northern Artist's Version of a Missourian's "Cabin" in Kansas

all these towns were situated on

The organization of the sectional emigrant aid societies and the first influx of their free-state men alarmed and angered the South and was regarded as a breach of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, regardless of any wrong incurred in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The South was unable to identify political, sectional emigrant organizations with Popular or Squatter Sovereignty. The

program of the New England Emigrant Aid Society as broadcast over the nation, with its capital stock, lands, mills, a hotel, a newspaper, towns, tens of thousands of Eastern and European subsidized settlers, was not what the South had in mind as part or parcel of Squatter Sovereignty.

On the western border of Missouri and largely along her two great rivers the reaction was a frenzy against everything and everybody that was anti-slavery or New England. The proslavery Missourians felt that a personal, moral, and legal wrong had been done them and those in the western part of the State soon revealed an attitude of open hostility toward all free-soil settlers in Kansas Territory.

They felt obliged to protect not only Kansas but also their own state from the anti-slavery forces, as it was feared that should Kansas become a free state, slavery in Missouri was doomed. For the slave to have freedom by crossing an imaginary line or river was the last word on insecurity of property to slave owners in the Platte Purchase and along the border. The experience of Missouri counties along the Mississippi with slaves escaping to Illinois was already causing alarm.

Throughout the year 1854 mass meetings were held in western Missouri at Westport, Weston, Platte City, Liberty, St. Joseph, and other places, protesting the activities of the various aid companies. At these meetings resolutions were passed advocating violent action against the northern immigrants. The proslavery Missourians were united on the stand that "any attempt on the part of the North to make Kansas a non-slaveholding territory is a breach of faith which ought to be resisted by the South and especially by Missouri."

The organization of local proslavery protective societies in western Missouri for employment in Kansas came quickly but *followed* and did not precede the New England society. The Missouri societies were counter-agencies to those of New England as far as their being directed to Kansas.

On July 29, 1854, a large assemblage at Weston was addressed by Senator David R. Atchison. Former Attorney-General B. F. Stringfellow, Judge George Galloway, and J. H. Stringfellow were also present. The Stringfellow brothers played a part as leaders in the proslavery fight for Kansas perhaps secondary only to that of Senator Atchison. General Stringfellow was an able speaker and lawyer. Dr. Stringfellow was perhaps the most virulent proslavery writer and speaker in Kansas. He founded the *Squatter Sovereign*



Courtesy of Kans. St. Hist. Soc.

B. F. Stringfellow

tion was supplemented and largely supplanted by a variety of secret societies.

The secret organizations which came into existence in Missouri were called by such names as "Sons of the South," "Blue Lodges," "Social Bands," and "Friends of Society." They were organized principally in the western counties of Missouri with the intention of extending slavery into Kansas Territory. It is said that there were from five thousand to ten thousand persons under their control, who were prepared to invade Kansas Territory to protect pro-slavery settlers and to expel, if necessary, those who opposed slavery. They performed efficient service in controlling the territorial elections.

Not all the meetings held at this time advocated violent action. On September 1, 1854, one hundred and seventy-four citizens of Weston, Mo., organized a "Law and Order" meeting and declared their loyalty to the general government, their motto being, "The Union first, Union second, and Union forever." Opposition was expressed to "violence and menace" concerning action on the settlement question. They challenged the policy and practice of the Platte County Self-Defensive Association, stated they were competent to judge who should be expelled from their community, proclaimed that mob law could only be tolerated where all other laws failed and then only on proof of guilt, maintained that "mere suspicion is not a ground of guilt," and said that they "understood the Douglas bill as giving all citizens of the Confederacy equal rights and equal immunities in the Territories of Kansas and

at Leavenworth and became speaker of the first territorial legislature of Kansas. The outcome of the Weston meeting was the formation of the Platte County Self-Defensive Association with about 1000 persons signing the constitution drawn up for this organization. Resolutions were passed in which it was decided to turn back the settlers sent out by the emigrant aid societies and to guard the territorial elections from fraud. The association was to hold public meetings to urge the settlement of Kansas by proslavery men. By about October 1, 1854, this organiza-

Nebraska." It is said that the power of the Platte County Self-Defensive Association was greatly weakened and that by October it was largely superseded by the "Blue Lodges" in its operations.

In Kansas Territory some of the Missouri settlers were forming proslavery protective organizations. In June, 1854, Missourians who had staked out claims the month before met near Salt Creek valley, a trading post about three miles west of Fort Leavenworth, formed a "Squatters' Claim Association," with the avowed purpose to "secure safety and fairness in the location and preservation of claims." These persons had organized in order to protect themselves from the anti-slavery forces, and it further appears that the means of protection they had in mind was, if necessary, the use of arms. They also stated that "we will afford protection to no abolitionists as settlers of Kansas Territory."

At this time some Missouri newspapers were advocating force in resisting the efforts of northerners to settle Kansas Territory. The Liberty *Democratic Platform* of June 27, 1854, stated that "We are in favor of making Kansas a 'Slave State' if it should require half of the citizens of Missouri, musket in hand, to emigrate there, and even sacrifice their lives in accomplishing so desirable an end." In another issue the same paper asked, "Shall we allow such cutthroats and murderers as the people of Massachusetts are to settle in the territory adjoining our own State? No! If popular opinion will not keep them back, we should see what virtue there is in favor of arms." The Platte City *Argus* said that the abolitionists "need not set foot" in Kansas Territory, and went on to say that "It is decreed by the people who live adjacent that their institutions are to be established, and candor compels us to advise accordingly."

MISSOURIANS CARRY FIRST TERRITORIAL ELECTION FOR DELEGATE
IN CONGRESS

November 29, 1854, was the date set for the first election of a delegate to Congress from the Territory of Kansas by proclamation issued November 10 by Territorial Governor Andrew H. Reeder, formerly of Pennsylvania. Although Governor Reeder's appointment by President Pierce had met with national approval, his refusal to call at once a territorial legislative election and his instructions to the judges of the territorial delegate election to reject the votes of all nonresidents brought down on his head the open hostility of proslavery Missourians.

While the approach of this election created no great interest in Kansas, it aroused intense excitement in western and central Missouri. On November 6, Senator Atchison, speaking at a Platte County meeting at Weston, pleaded for proslavery emigrants to go to the territory, while the people of Missouri were exhorted to go to the polls in Kansas Territory in order to defeat the abolitionists



David R. Atchison

men who will vote in favor of your institutions."

Throughout the proslavery counties of Missouri Governor Reeder was charged with free-soil and abolition leanings, bias against proslavery Missourians as shown by his statement of residence qualifications for voters, speculations in land and town sites, and delay in ordering a census and a legislative election until more free-soil settlers had arrived. Reports were widely published showing the dissatisfaction of free-soil settlers in Kansas and the desire of many to return East, while the proslavery settlers were increasing. Governor Reeder's proclaimed residence qualification for voting was, however, the main target of attack and his right to impose such a qualification was denied, especially as applicable to Missourians who had returned to Missouri after staking a claim preparatory to moving to Kansas. There was conveyed the general impression that the proslavery settlers outnumbered the free-soil settlers and the election would be won in spite of Governor Reeder.

The secret societies, known usually as the "Blue Lodges," seized upon the territorial election as their first opportunity to render material aid to the proslavery cause in the territory, and on the day before and on the day of the election over 1700 Missourians

in the coming election. As reported by the *Platte Argus*, according to Mr. Connelley (Vol. I, p. 385), Senator Atchison said in part: "Now, if a set of fanatics and demagogues, a thousand miles off, could afford to advance their money and exert every nerve to abolitionize the Territory and exclude the slave-holder, when they have not the least personal interest in the matter, what is your duty? When you reside within one day's journey of the Territory, and when your peace, your quiet and your property depend upon your action, you can, without any exertion, send 500 of your young

are estimated to have crossed the border into Kansas. They were organized in companies, "bringing with them provisions and camping outfits . . . It is established that they appeared at the polls in such numbers that the legal voters of the Territory, as defined and qualified by Governor Reeder, were completely overwhelmed." They invaded the various election districts and cast ballots for Whitfield, the proslavery candidate for territorial delegate to Congress. These voters came from western and central Missouri.

Out of the 2833 votes cast, Whitfield received 2258, and was declared duly elected by the governor. It seems likely that he could have been elected without the aid of the visiting Missourians, for the proslavery residents of Kansas Territory outnumbered the free-soil residents at this time. Mr. J. W. Whitfield, formerly of Tennessee, was a resident of Jackson County, Missouri, and was agent of the Potawatomie Indians. He was better known than either of his opponents and had been nominated at a proslavery convention in Leavenworth, held on November 14. The avowed free-state candidate, John A. Wakefield, was a Virginian by birth. Mr. John N. Holloway says in his *History of Kansas*, p. 135, that "There was but little interest taken in the election by the settlers, many of them, having just arrived in the Territory, were busy providing for winter. The issue of slavery was not generally made, most of the people feeling that the delegate would have little to do in deciding the question." It seems that the slavery issue was not made clear to many of the settlers, that many of the settlers were not deeply concerned over slavery or the election, and that the free-state vote was divided between Wakefield and a third candidate named Flenneken, who had come with Governor Reeder from Pennsylvania.

This election was the first revelation to the people of the country of what the proslavery Missourians of western Missouri were determined to do in regard to Kansas. In spite of the fact that the North was much incensed at the affair, Whitfield was allowed to take his seat in Congress.

Although there were apparently no further disturbances in 1854 relative to the settlement of Kansas the situation was nevertheless extremely tense, for the election of the Kansas territorial legislature was to be held in March, 1855. In the fall of 1854 Governor Price, in his message to the General Assembly, stated that he was apprehensive about the relations between Missouri and other states and between Missouri and the Union. Price spoke in a disparaging

manner of the rise of the abolitionists in the United States, contending that the group was controlled by a crowd of dishonest politicians. The proslavery Missourians in Kansas and Missouri urged President Pierce to remove Governor Reeder for his speculations and his delay in bringing law and order to Kansas Territory through failure to take a census and call a legislative election.

This is the first of three articles on "Missouri's Proslavery Fight For Kansas, 1854-1855."

LETTERS OF WILLIAM H. H. GIST A VOLUNTEER FROM WESTON, MISSOURI IN THE WAR WITH MEXICO

EDITED BY VIVIAN K. MC LARTY*

Drums rolled throughout Missouri and volunteers flocked to enlist when in May of 1846 Governor Edwards issued the official call for troops to fight in a war against Mexico.

Texas had in 1836 declared her independence of Mexico and in December, 1845, had been formally annexed by the United States and admitted as a state. When Gen. Zachary Taylor and his United States troops advanced toward the mouth of the Rio Grande in the spring of 1846 to prevent Mexican troops which had gathered there from invading Texas, the Mexicans attacked and were routed. War was declared by Mexico in April and on May 11 Congress declared that "by act of the Republic of Mexico" a "state of war existed."

Like most frontiersmen, Missourians were expansionists. They were particularly eager to annex territory in the direction of Texas and New Mexico for many of their friends and relatives had followed Stephen F. Austin and settled in Texas in the decades after the establishment of his colony there in the 1820's.

Then, too, economic motives played a part, for Missourians were interested in the Santa Fe trade, and Mexican tariffs and regulations were irksome. If the United States took over New Mexico there would be an end to such impediments to a trade which was quite lucrative to individuals in Missouri and to Missouri towns which were the outfitting points for the traders.

Inside of a month after the official call for troops, 1358 Missourians had volunteered for service. The First Regiment of Missouri Mounted Volunteers, made up of eight companies, was formed and after electing Alexander W. Doniphan of Clay County as colonel, left for New Mexico as part of Gen. Stephen Watts Kearny's Army of the West.

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Soon after, the Second Missouri Mounted Volunteers and a separate battalion of mounted troops were formed under Col. Sterling Price and in September arrived in Santa Fe. One of the volunteers in this group was William H. H. Gist, who had been born in Baltimore, Md., in 1824, and who had come to Weston, Mo., in 1840 with his father, Gen. George Washington Gist. William enrolled in Captain Hancock L. Jackson's Company O on August 10, 1846, and remained in the service until September 27, 1847, when he was mustered out at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

A few of his letters written home from Santa Fe to his brother John and his father and a later letter when he saw service in California are reprinted here through the courtesy of Dr. W. L. Gist of Kansas City, who has given copies of the originals, which he obtained from the Hall of Records in Annapolis, Md., to the Society. Dr. Gist is a grandson of John C. Gist and a grandnephew of William, who wrote these letters. He has supplied most of the information on the family contained in this introduction and in the footnotes to the letters.

THE LETTERS

Santa Fe, New Mexico

February 2, 1847

Dear Brother:

My greatest motive in addressing you is to induce you into a correspondence which cannot be taken up too soon, as it is my opinion a letter more clearly shows a man's capabilities as a man than almost anything else. I have seen some letters here sent to their friends from the States that I should be sorry to say were from my relations. You may think this is all unnecessary as regards yourself, situated as you are and not having occasion to write to any person but you must recollect that you will not always be so situated, that you may in a short time be thrown on your own oars, and then you may find what I say to you may be of some weight. I shall, therefore, expect a letter from you and shall look for it to contain something of interest. I know I do not write what may be called a letter giving all particulars relating to things around me, when I write home for the reason that I have altogether a different train of thoughts to act upon.

When I volunteered I well knew the life that a volunteer would have to drag out would be a hard one and a perplexing one and I have not been deceived. I shall give you an idea of what hardships, trials, and difficulties we had to encounter on crossing the plains. In the morning at a very early hour the sound of the bugle is heard from roll call after you could see the poor worn-out soldiers falling into—with only his pantaloons on. There is a perfect rush until breakfast is cooked and served and after. While you are still eating you can hear of being at your tents and cooking utensils by the teamsters who are ready to start, having got a little the start of you—or had a little more wood than you.

Then we all start off, ride all day over one of the longest of roads and where we come to camping place again, you have to dismount and unsaddle your horse and picket him out, and then you feel like lying down and can hardly keep from doing so, but you have to get wood which in all probability you may have to carry a mile, then turn around and cook. I have carried wood on my horse's shoulders three miles over a hilly and rocky country as you ever saw and had it to do after riding all day, before we could cook supper at that.

Then we have to almost famish for water some days. I traveled two days (60 miles last day) until twelve o'clock at night on only my canteen full of water and had to make coffee of that, when we did get water it was so salty we could hardly drink it. But we finally got to Santa Fe and you may know there was rejoicing then



Fort Marcy and the Parroquia [Parish Church]—Santa Fe

as we were in hopes of having a short resting spell but it was only a short one for in two days after there were details for some of us to work on the fort,¹ stand guard in the place or haul wood, which has to be hauled four miles.

But fortunately for me, I got detailed in the Government Printing office where I have very little to do, and I deserve credit for the little for I believe that I have been of some benefit to the country and I consider it of some honor to have it to say that I was one who printed the first Laws of New Mexico and also done the first printing in New Mexico.² It is considerable satisfaction to me to think that I have been so fortunate when I look at myself as being as free as anybody in town to go and come when I please just as though I was in Weston, and then look at the men that came out with me, standing guard the coldest of nights and I can hardly think it possible when I am housed up over a comfortable fire and have chairs, tables and articles that are new to the most of the soldiers.

Notwithstanding all this, I am dissatisfied and exceedingly anxious to get into the states again. It is very lonesome out here in this wild uncivilized country, I do assure you and more particularly to a soldier, who knows he has to stay just so long and cannot go before that time which makes it appear four times as long to him, but I look forward with much joy when I shall again be traveling and that too on my way home. Another thing that goes hard with me is our food, just one thing over and over again until I get entirely tired of it. Our principal food is coffee, bacon or pork, sides of beef or mutton, only one at a time, and bread. Though we men are on extra duty fare much better than those in companies for when we first came here the commissioners issued to the companies flour made here, called Taos flour which is half bran, dirt and sand and

¹Fort Marcy, the first fort built by the Americans in New Mexico. Named for William L. Marcy, secretary of war at the time.

²August 19, 1846, after Kearny had taken Santa Fe without a struggle, he annexed the province of New Mexico to the United States as a territory. Alexander W. Doniphan and Willard P. Hall, both Missourians, were assigned by Kearny to prepare a constitution and code of laws. This code, proclaimed as the military law of the territory, was afterward adopted as the territorial code and remained the law of New Mexico for forty-five years. It was based largely on the statutes of Missouri and the laws of Texas and Coahuila. There was considerable difficulty in printing it as the only press was a small one which had been used in printing proclamations, manifestoes, etc. The type was worn, and since it was Spanish, contained no W, so the compositors had to substitute 2 V's. L. Bradford Prince, *Historical Sketches of New Mexico* (Kansas City, Ramsey, Millett & Hudson, 1883), pp. 306-07.

not fit for a white man to eat, when we got American flour all the time and full rations of everything.

Talking about eating makes my mouth water for some of mother's good corn bread and butter-milk. I'll be hanged if I don't wish I was there to-night, the way I could make the old ladies victuals fly would be a sight. When I get about Council Grove I will send in an express to mother to have one weeks provisions cooked as I expect to do some tall eating when I do get back. I want you to write me a letter as soon as you receive this and give me all the news you can scare up. Give my best respects to all the young ladies you see and also the young men. Tell the girls, Harriet and Mary³ I would like to see them very much. Give my love to father, mother, and the girls.

Your affectionate brother
William H. Gist

To: John C. Gist Esq.⁴
Weston, Missouri

Santa Fe, New Mexico
March 23, 1847

Dear Father:

As there is another express for the States, I embrace this opportunity to address you. My health has been as good as I could expect. The health of the army still improving although there is still considerable sickness and a good many deaths. It is something singular that most of those who have died are men from the country, the heartiest and most robust, while those from the city of St. Louis and from larger towns have escaped. Out of the four companies from St. Louis, I do not think the deaths will exceed twenty-five. Things continue dull and gloomy. The Mexican will soon commence putting in crops of corn and wheat. We have had some beautiful

³William's sister Harriet Ann Gist, born 1834, Tiffin, Ohio, and his sister Mary Ellen Gist, born 1836, Tiffin, Ohio.

⁴John Cockey Gist, born Oct. 6, 1825, at Baltimore, Md. He came to Missouri and settled in Weston in 1840 to become a planter and hemp raiser. He made a successful migration overland to Sacramento, Calif., in 1849. From the panning of gold from the bed of the Sacramento River he recovered enough gold to give him a good start in life. He returned to Missouri by way of Panama and married Catherine Wilhite of Weston. He became a member of the townsite company formed in Weston which platted and settled the city of Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1854. He died March 6, 1890.



Don Fernando de Taos

weather and yet some very disagreeable weather. This is the most changeable climate.

The Infantry Battalion that has been stationed in Taos since the battle there,⁵ has been ordered into Santa Fe and two companies of the separate battalion are on the way to take their place. Also, troops have been sent to Albuquerque again for the purpose of keeping the Mexicans at bay. I have been looking with much anxiety for Mr. Boggs'⁶ arrival, when I hope to hear from you again. An express arrived yesterday from Col. Doniphan. He has won one of the greatest battles ever fought.⁷ It took place about twenty-five

⁵A conspiracy had been formed by a number of leading Mexicans of New Mexico for the overthrow of the American government, late in December. It became known to Price, stationed at Santa Fe, and he was able to suppress it. On January 19, 1847, however, Governor Charles Bent of New Mexico and five of his principal officers were murdered in Taos. The insurgents assembled north of Santa Fe. Price attacked and the enemy retreated to their fort at Pueblo de Taos. Price took the fort February 4. Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians, Land of Contrasts and People of Achievements* (Chicago, Lewis, 1943), I, 718.

⁶Probably Thomas O. Boggs, son of Silas and Panthea Grant Boone Boggs, who was employed for a number of years by Bent's Company as one of their traders with the Indians. "The W. M. Boggs Manuscript about Bent's Fort, Kit Carson, the Far West and Life among the Indians," *Colorado Magazine*, VII (March, 1930), 46.

⁷The arrival of Price and his troops in Santa Fe enabled Doniphan, who had been in charge there, to embark on his planned campaign against Chihuahua, the capital of Mexico. First he forced the Navahos to a treaty, Nov. 22, 1846, and then was victorious at Brazito, Dec. 25.

On Dec. 27 the companies moved into El Paso where the soldiers enjoyed themselves for forty-two days while awaiting the arrival of artillery from Santa Fe. On

miles north of Chihuahua where it appears the Mexicans made their best works to meet him. The place is elegantly adopted for the defense of an enemy called here a "Canon" a narrow place between two mountains. For seventy miles before reaching this place they had to travel without water, consequently, they were compelled to fight or famish for water, as they could not get to the water without fighting.

The Mexicans numbered some five-thousand while Col. Doniphan had only about one-thousand volunteers and about three-hundred traders and teamsters. Col. Doniphan lost two men, one of whom you will be surprised to hear was Col. Samuel Owens⁸ of Independence and the other a volunteer by the name of Kirkpatrick.⁹ The loss on the Mexican side was about one-hundred. Col. Doniphan, the next day, marched into Chihuahua and took possession there being nothing but women and children to resist his progress.

In the battle Col. Doniphan has immortalized himself and the officers and men under him deserve the greatest praise due to soldiers. Col. Doniphan, I suppose remains in Chihuahua until he receives further orders. It is now quite certain that Col. Price's regiment will be kept here until the expiration of their year and probably longer as the troops that will have to be sent on here to take our place will not reach here before the last of August. This is a sad disappointment to many of us for we expected to be at home by the expiration of our time. I should be sorry if I had to spend another year in this country. My company is still at Bents' Fort. I should like very much to see them though I fear I will not, unless they come in to draw their pay. I expect to get my Description Rolls by Boggs when he comes. I shall wind up by saying that I am exceedingly anxious to see you all, and hope to be spared to do

Feb. 8, 1847, they left for Chihuahua over stretches of desert. On Feb. 28, eighteen miles north of the city they met the Mexicans, 4220 strong, to the Americans 950. The battle lasted three and one-half hours and ended with the defeat of the Mexicans and the capture of a vast amount of provisions. The next morning Chihuahua was occupied. W. E. Connelley, *Doniphan's Expedition and the Conquest of New Mexico and California* (Topeka, Kan., The Author, 1907), pp. 360-443. *History of Clay and Platte Counties, Missouri* (St. Louis, National History Co., 1885), pp. 616-21.

⁸Owens was major of the teamsters' battalion.

⁹A. A. Kirkpatrick of Capt. John W. Reid's mounted company. Connelly, *Doniphan's Expedition*, p. 416.

so. Give my love to mother, John and the girls, also, give my best respects to all my friends.

Your affectionate son,
W. H. H. Gist

To: General George W. Gist¹⁰
Weston, Missouri

Santa Fe, April 23, 1847

Dear Father:

Your letter of February 24 came to hand on the 20 instant, and I do assure you was received with great delight. I have read it over two or three times and I am sorry to say there are portions of it I do not comprehend. That portion relating to land. I attribute this to my not receiving all your letters and particularly the one which contains something relative to some Kentucky lands. I knew you had some lands in Pa. which you informed me you had disposed of for some land in Buchanan County and, also some lots in Weston. This I find in your letter of November 30. I am well aware that mother has a great aversion to living in small cabins and also to being in debt. But I am of the opinion that it is almost impossible for a man in reduced circumstances to raise himself, unless he incurs some debts, at the same time feeling confident that he can in the course of time surmount all.

You caution me in strong terms to be saving. You, also, rank teamsters with volunteers. In this you are far out of the way. We each get \$20.00 a month including our horses. You must also take into consideration that I had to buy a horse at Fort Leavenworth of which I paid for out of my wages. That horse died. I am, therefore, compelled to buy another for which I will have to pay upward of \$100. Then you must also have in mind that every article of clothing and everything else costs us three or four times

¹⁰General Gist was born Dec. 18, 1795, at Westminster, Md. In 1830 he moved to Tiffin, Ohio, where he became a surveyor and dealer in real estate. In 1832 he was elected by the officers and men a brigadier general of the 1st Brigade, 17th Division, Ohio Militia. In February, 1832, he was commissioned by Gen. William Clark, Indian agent at St. Louis, to escort the Seneca tribe of Indians of Ohio to Missouri. He settled in Missouri with his family at Weston early in 1840, where he became a justice of the peace, surveyor, real estate dealer and farmer. He became the president of a land company of Weston citizens who surveyed and townised Leavenworth, Kan., 1854. Gen. Gist died Nov. 29, 1854, and is buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Weston.

as much as it does in the States; tobacco, \$1.25 per lb. and everything else in proportion. In buying from a Sutler a few articles will soon run up an account, and you know that I will not suffer for anything either as a soldier or a citizen. Were I to live as most teamsters do in filth and dirt and wear rags and get so lousy that you could see the little animals crawling on their clothing, I might bring as clear savings as they. It is impossible for me to bring home the amount you mention.

I shall here relate something that in all probability will not meet with your approval, in the first place. I thought I would remain in this city a year longer and get in the Government office. I see no inducement to return and live in Platte only that of seeing you all. If I were to return this fall and want to go to New Orleans to spend the winter you would undoubtedly object. Then, again, I have thought of going to California to seek my fortune. As spring makes its appearance I feel like being on the march somewhere. You appear very desirous I should settle myself in Platte and marry. Now this would be a fine arrangement, though I do not know of any among the many refined and intelligent ladies of Platte who would make an industrious helpmate. I fear John, by acting as groomsman, will get married before I do. What would you think if I were to wed myself to some beautiful and rich Senoretta out in these diggins?

But without joking I think I may conclude to return and fix things to suit you all and some gall tombien. In reading the papers, I see a bill has passed Congress allowing to each volunteer one hundred and sixty acres of land and also a raise in wages of \$3.00 per month. I shall consider myself a land owner upon which I can some day plant myself and a nice little wife and turn my head to raising corn and young chickens.

We have had for the last three weeks beautiful weather. The grass has made its appearance in a few spots, but snow is still to be seen on the adjacent mountains. The health of the army is some better though there are a great many down with scurvy. Captain Jackson was in town a few days since and whilst here, he received orders to march his company into Santa Fe as soon as practicable. I suppose they will be here in six weeks. I shall come to a close by saying that I hope all things may yet turn out to suit you all. Tell my mother that it is my fondest desire that she may have the pleasure of enjoying excellent health until I can again see her. My

love to her, John, and the girls; also my love to my friends both great and small taking care at the same time to reserve a portion for yourself.

Your affectionate son,
W. H. H. Gist

To: General George W. Gist.

Fort Jones, Scotts' Valley [Calif.]¹¹
December 28, 1852.

Dear Parents:

I have long since known that you all must certainly have concluded that some serious accident had happened me by my long delay, but I can now inform you that such has not been the case for I am now and have for the last year enjoyed remarkably good health with the exception of one spell that I had on board ship from San Diego to Benicia,¹² when I was taken with bilious fever and had a very severe attack. I was in the hospital about a month with very excellent attendance.

The principal reason for me not writing to you long ere this is that I have been ordered from Port to Port so often that I knew were I to write I could not with any certainty expect an answer. I think when I last wrote to you I was at San Diego on my way to the Colorado River about one year ago, well, I suppose I must now give you some account of my doings in that time as I have had a great many ups and downs and endured hardships that I at one time thought impossible for man to endure.

At the Colorado whilst we were on a Scout after the Indians, we were attacked by some four hundred, half of whom were mounted, just after we encamped for the night. Our party con-

¹¹Ft. Jones was on the Scott River in northern California in Siskiyou County.

¹²Benicia, the town, located in central California in Salano County, became the third capital of the state, 1853-54. The arsenal was established there after the Mexican War to serve as a storehouse for arms to supply the military along the Pacific coast and to repair guns and manufacture ammunition for the army. Eugene Bandel, *Frontier Life in the Army 1854-1861* ed. by Ralph P. Bieber, *The Southwest Historical Series* (Glendale, Calif., Clark, 1932), II, 310.

Companies A and E, First Dragoons, in which Gist seems to have been a volunteer, were formed after the war was ended in Mexico. They were under Lt. Cave J. Coutts and Capt. Daniel H. Rucker. They left Chihuahua at the beginning of September, 1848, and arrived at Warner's ranch in southern California on December 29, 1848. It is not known when Gist joined the dragoons. Hubert Howe Bancroft, *The History of California*, Vol. XXI in *The Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft* (San Francisco, The History Co., 1886), p. 522.

sisted of Major [Edward H.] Fitzgerald and Sergeant and thirty-seven men. The Indians surprised the guard of seven men who were herding the horses and fired on them killing them on the spot. They then made a rush for us. We heard the firing and hastened to their assistance but were compelled to take possession of some sand hills that were near and opened fire upon them and keeping them back. The firing was kept up for about an hour when darkness caused us to stop. The Indians armed themselves with the guns and ammunition of our men which they used in firing most of the night, doing no harm. We anticipated a volley from them at the break of day and we were disappointed for in the morning no Indians were to be seen. We killed some twenty and wounded several. As our party was too small to advance any further the Major concluded to return to Camp Yuma¹³ and get the balance of the company and then follow them to death. We only lost six soldiers and one citizen. Two of the guards made a narrow escape; one was beaten by the Indians and left for dead, but he afterwards came into camp.

After running the Yuma Indians into the mountains we left that post for Benicia. We had a desperate time in crossing the desert as most of us almost famished for water and when we got to it, I almost killed myself by drinking too much. Shortly after arriving at Benicia Companies E and A, First Dragoons were ordered on another expedition after the Indians in the neighborhood of Four Circles, the southwestern part of California near the Sierra Nevada mountains crossing the streams, crossing a log covered with ice, the mountain streams run as swift as lightening, and if a man was not very careful he got a very cold bath. Two men fell in and lost their guns. You may depend we suffered enough. I have on all our former marches stood it remarkably well, but I must confess I thought crossing these moutains would be my last. The slipping and sliding and the many falls that I got jarred my bones so and my feet. I thought I never would hold out.

¹³At the confluence of the Colorado and Gila rivers. From the late 18th century the Yuma Indians operated a crude ferry service here. After the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the war with Mexico, U. S. boundary surveyors and their military escort camped on the California side and in 1849 John Glanton and other Americans are said to have seized the ferry. The massacre of about fifteen Americans here on April 23, 1850, and the hostility of the Yumas led to the establishment of a military camp here Nov. 27, 1850. In March, 1851, it was named Camp Yuma. Abandoned in December, 1851, it was reoccupied Feb. 22, 1852, as Ft. Yuma. The fort was turned over to the Dept. of the Interior in 1884 for use as an Indian school, in the center of the Yuma Indian Reservation. *Dictionary of American History*, V. 512.

We would come into camp completely worn out, but as we had to exert ourselves to the furtherest gathering up wood so as to make ourselves comfortable for the night, as soon as this was done we would throw ourselves on what little bedding we had and soon fall asleep, and in the morning, Oh! how sore I would feel, bones aching with cold from the dampness of the ground. And now our provisions for eight days, only about half rations, began to give out. But here we are now in the valley of the Sacramento with everything beautiful and green as though there was not a particle of snow within a thousand miles. I was very sore for several days but at present I am as hearty as I could desire. In fact, we Dragoons enjoy the very best of health. There is not one-eighth of the sickness among us that there is with the Infantry notwithstanding we are out in all kinds of weather and the Infantry at a fort living in good houses.

Out of every four years I have been in the service I have not been more than six months of it sick. When we left Scott's Valley the citizens were living on potatoes and beef. They are now getting provisions by way of Oregon. We may go back there in the spring. The Sacramento River overflowed the bottoms all the way down and great damage was done. The Infantry came very near leaving this place, one foot more would have brought it booming over where I am now writing.

You cannot imagine how very anxious I am for the last day of my term to arrive. It is now some days over seven months and it appears as long as seven years. I think I will try and make a little money after I am discharged. I will not stay in California very long unless I have the prospect of making a pretty sum. I want to hurry home to the States.¹⁴ I want to see you all once more. It has been a long time since we met. I often have fears about mother's health. I want very much to see her, John, and the girls, also Mr. Caples¹⁵ and his children. Give my love to mother, John, Harriet and Miss Mary. Do write to me soon.

Your son

Wm. H. H. Gist

To: Gen'l. George W. Gist
Weston, Platte County, Missouri.

¹⁴W. H. H. Gist never returned to Missouri.

¹⁵Emily, the third child of Gen. G. W. Gist, married a Methodist minister, William N. Caples, in Weston about 1850. They had several children, one of whom was Goff Caples, who graduated from West Point and retired a colonel of engineers, U. S. Army. He died in San Francisco in 1940.

THREE GENERATIONS IN THE SPAN OF A CONTINENT

THE ZUMWALT FAMILY

INTRODUCTION BY EUGENIA LEARNED JAMES¹

EDITED BY MRS. JAMES AND VIVIAN K. MC LARTY²

PART I

The story of the Zumwalt family of St. Charles County, Missouri, is somewhat typical of many other pioneer families of the state in that its forbears landed on the east coast of America at an early date, and worked their way west with the advance of the frontier. The second generation came to manhood during and after the Revolution and hearing of land available west of the Mississippi moved from Kentucky and Tennessee into Missouri early in the nineteenth century. Then, still imbued with the pioneer spirit and hearing of golden opportunities still further west in the 1840's and 50's, the third generation of young men were off again for California and Oregon.

Little did old Andrew Zumwalt dream, when he landed in Baltimore in 1728 that only three-quarters of a century later three of his sons, Jacob, Adam, and Christopher, would be pioneers in the new area west of the Mississippi known as Louisiana and later as the State of Missouri. He would have been still more astounded if he could have known that by 1851 his grandson, Solomon Zumwalt, son of Adam, had settled a full 2200 miles further west in Oregon. In 123 years the Zumwalt family had crossed the continent and had helped to open up areas of settlement in five states.

A last relic of the family still remains in St. Charles County, Missouri to remind the present generation of its heritage. Near

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O'Fallon, just south of U. S. Highway 40 a few miles west of Saint Charles, stands what is left of Fort Zumwalt, the last of the many forts used by our forefathers to protect their families from attack during the War of 1812. Between the Missouri and the Mississippi rivers many such forts were erected but today one can hardly tell where any of them stood, with the exception of Fort Zumwalt.



Ft. Zumwalt as It Appears Today

rooms with a loft above two of them and with two large stone chimneys which were used for cooking as well as heating. The inside chimney stands alone now, with two deep fireplaces in it, one on each side, with the huge oak timbers in a heap around it.

Jacob, the builder, was a son of Andrew Zumwalt, who emigrated from Germany about 1728, thence to York, Pa., and to Virginia, where he died. Three of his sons by his second wife, Jacob, Christopher, and Adam, moved into Kentucky, where they are recorded as living in Bourbon County, on Licking Creek, in 1788.⁴ In about 1796 Jacob moved on into Missouri, to Saint Charles County, and here built his house,⁵ having first, tradition says, discussed its site with his good friend, Daniel Boone.

The first Methodist sacrament in Missouri is said to have been administered in this house⁶ in 1807 by the Rev. Jesse Walker.

Jacob's brother, Adam Zumwalt, built a still near the fort and there are many stories about this, told in the manuscript left by

³William S. Bryant and Robert Rose, *A History of the Pioneer Families of Missouri* (St. Louis, Bryan and Brand, 1876), p. 195.

⁴Microfilm of Tax Lists, Bourbon County, Ky., 1788, at Frankfort, Ky.

⁵Letter from Marcia Williams, July 10, 1952.

⁶Bryan and Rose, *A History of the Pioneer Families of Missouri*, p. 195.



Ft. Zumwalt as It Appeared in Early Days

Adam's son, Solomon, who in 1880, at the age of seventy-three, wrote his memories of his and his father's lives. The manuscript, with its spelling unchanged but with paragraphs, periods, and capitals added, accompanies this paper, and we are greatly indebted to Mr. Harry Crowe of 120 S. G. Street, Tulare, Calif., who is a descendant of those early Crowe and Zumwalt families for allowing us to use the document. The original manuscript, now the property of the Lane County Pioneer Museum of Eugene, Ore., was loaned to Mr. Crowe by W. R. Robertson of Eugene. The museum has kindly given its permission to republish the manuscript. Miss Marcia Williams of O'Fallon, Mo., is to be thanked for lending many of her notes on Fort Zumwalt.

During the War of 1812 as many as ten families were known to have been sheltered at Fort Zumwalt when there were reports of Indians on the war path. In 1817, after the troubles were over, Jacob Zumwalt, as did other members of his clan, sold his tract of over 300 acres and moved on west, always a pioneer. The land where the old log house stands, where many members of this family grew up, now belongs to the state, and is shown on maps as a State Park.

BIOGRAPHY OF ADAM ZUMWALT

PART I

PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA

His father Andrew Zumwalt was born in Prussia not far from Strasburg emigrated to America with a brother of his Balser Zumwalt. Landed at Baltimore about the year 1728. Andrew married in Baltimore, moved to Pennsylvania, settled where the town of York now is, lost his wife, had children Henry, Gorg, Mary, and Elizabeth. Married again a lady from Switzerland. Moved to Virginia settled on the waters of the Potomac in the little Shanandoah [Shenandoah]. Woodstock was there counted sete. He had six children by his last wife. Cristofer, John, Jacob, Adam, Catharine, and Andrew. There he died from the effects of a cancer on his face.

Adam Zumwalt was a boy about ten years old. He was bound to his brother Gorg Zumwalt a half brother he has told the writer of this. He had to work hard. When he became about 18 he was mustered into troops to go to the Ohio to fight the Shawnee [Shawnee] Indians. The war then a large warlike tribe of Indians. So Adams brother Gorg fitted him with horse saddle and gun. So he joined the army. The raised some 7 or 8 hundred men.

The army was commanded by Colonel Andrew Lewis.⁷ So they forced marched through a wilderness. It was then the finely reached the Ohio. They camped at the mouth of the big Kanawha [Kanawha] where it empties its waters into the Ohio. They camped in the pine. Next morning a little before day too of those men went up the Ohio to kill some turkeys. The Indians fired on them killed one the other got into camp gave the alarm.

Colonel Lewis drew out 250 men commanded by Charles Louis a brother of his. They started to meet the foe. They had advanced more than one fourth of a mile the guns began to crack. It soon became a continuous roar. The Indians were driving the first division back. There was a tremendous yelling among the Indians. Colonel Lewis was for forming his men at the camp in military order but it did not suite the back woods boys. There were sum 250 broke orders, geth-

⁷Andrew Lewis (1720-Sept. 26, 1781) was born in Ireland. His chief claim to fame was his victory over the Indians in the battle of Point Pleasant, in Lord Dunmore's War of 1774. Lewis' men left Camp Union, W. Va., and marched 160 miles to the confluence of the Ohio and Kanawha rivers. His army of 800 was attacked there by an equal number of Indians. Eighty-one Virginians were killed and 200 Indians. See *Dictionary of American Biography*, XI, 206.

ered thare guns and moovid to the seen of action. Adam Zumwalt was with this parta. These let in on the indians with thare lodid guns turnd the scail of batel. The shot down sum 40 indians thar. That was all the skalps the got. The drive the indians very sloo. The indians wood thro thar slan in the Ohio to keep the whits from giting thare sklps. The batel lasted from erly morn til three in the after noon. They drive the indians about too miles and quit. So the broat in the whits in the evning. Thare war 80 men kild in the action and a number wondid. Adam Zumwalt brother John had his arm badly shoot that made him a cripel for life. So the returned and got back to the Petomac.

The nuse cam America had declared hur indapendanc and hoo wood not fite for liberta. So Adam Zumwalt was on hand. He volunterd and went in to the servic. He servid in the arma est of the alagona [Allegheny] mountan five years and a half. He was down South a part of his time and difrent places. He has told the riter of this. He was marched to difrent pints. Lived on half rashing and porly clothed that it was the hardist time of all his life. He semed to have no good feling for King Gorg nor for tores.

[KENTUCKY]

So his time of enlistment had expired. He com home on the Shanadore. They made up a compne to cros the alagana mountan to go too Kentucka. The had nothing but a pack trail then from Virgennia too Kentucka. It was a wildernis then and a danges trip. The started. The came to several placis whare emagrants war kild. Thare war too little famlis with thar little company. The got throu all saf to Lexington Kentucka.

The people thare all lived in forts, fort Lexington, fort Briant, Boonsburra, and fort Riddel. Fort Ridle was taken by the indians just before Adam Zumwalt got in the contry. The indians kild som and made prisners of the rest. The took thare prisners to Detroit. The British held a post thar and wood pay those saviges a good price for every skalp the wod bring them. This is a blot on ingland that time can hardly arace.

It was in 1781 when Adam Zumwalt came to Lexington. The contry then aboundid with game such as deer bufalow elk and bar. It was a timberd contry all set with cain braks. Capten McConal⁸

⁸William McConnell, one of a colony from York District, S. Car., and Lincoln County, N. Car., who settled later in Pike County, Mo., 1808. See *History of Pike County Missouri* (Des Moines, Ia., Mills, 1883), p. 191.

comandid a compny of malicha at Lexington. Adam Zumwalt atatched himself to his company. The had feers that a larg boda of indians wood cros the Ohio. McConal sent Adam Zumwalt and too other men of as spies. Thare rout was rade off to them. The war to find out if a larg boda of indians shood cros the Ohio.

While those spies war out thare was a larg boda com in from a difrent direction and invested fort Briant. The fort was week and the was feers at Lexington that the indians wood capture it. The indians war led by a whit man the notid Simon Girty.⁹ Capten McConal one of those daring men took 25 men on good horsis mooved ner the fort dasht thrue the lain like a thunderstorm threw the indians in confuzion. The war cooken thare breekfs. He got 24 men in the fort and savid the fort. One man turnd his hors for Lexington. His hors fell. He dast of in the cain a foot, mad his way back to Lexington. While he was teling that his hors was shot and fel and that his cmreds many of them kild his hors came runing in to the fort after him. So the got a good joke on one felon.

So McConal held the fort. Girta lade thar that day. After night Girta holurd who commands that fort. McConal. The found that the war old aquantanc. Girta sade he had force a nuf to take the fort and the had beter surrender the fort that the wood not kil them. The wood just take them as prisners of war. McConal told him to com on he was reda for them. So Girta with drue his forc and left.

So McConald returned to Lexington and the raized all thare avalabel force to folow those indians and give them a good whiping. So the folard them, com to a small river i think Licken [Licking] was the nam of the river. Thare was a bufla lick acros the river and it was open to sum extent. The sede six indians acros in the lick. Clnel Boon observed to mager Megara [Hugh McGary] that he didnt think it best to rush after them. Megary aquezed Boon of courdice. Boon told him he cold go whare he Megara cold go. So the dasht after those indians. The led them up a sharp ridg whar Girta had his indians in ambush. The whits dismounted to give them batle. The indians soon had them nerly suronded. The americans broke back. Som got thare horsis and som was

⁹Simon Girty, known as "the Great Renegade" was born near Harrisburg, Pa., in 1741. He and his three brothers gained evil notoriety by their alliances with the Indians. He was employed as an interpreter at times from 1759 to 1774 but deserted the American cause in 1778 and became active with the Indians in attacks upon the settlers. He was credited with many savage and cruel acts. He died at Amherstburg, Mich., Feb. 18, 1818. *Dictionary of American Biography*, VII, 323.

left a foot. The retretil in confusion about one forth of a mile to the river. Thare Girta had left a party of indians to out to shoot and tomahock these tiard men that was runing. The riter of this dont reclect but i think thare was 70 to 80 kild in this disaster. Col Boon lost a son [Israel] in this action. It was one of the gratist disasters that Kentucka ever had. Adam Zumwalt sad it was on of the most aflicten seens he ever witnist. It left so many widas and orphent children.

The indians tried hard to take Boonsburo. The had it invested a while but the dient sucksede. The Kentucken war in danger if the went to kil mete. The famlez had to have mete and it was dangres for men to go in the wods. Emagraciion still kep a coming in from Virgnnia.

So the musterd all thare forses to take a Campain in the Ohio territory. The americans had a milatera post at the pools of the Ohio whare Louisville now is, comanded by a ofaser by the nam of Clark.¹⁰ He came up the Ohio in bots and met the malicha forces whare Cincnata now stands. The force mooved out to the Miames whare the Shona indians had thare touns. Clark had a canen thre pounder so the marcht out whar the indians had thar touns on the Miames. The indians never gave them a batel. This i think was in the faol of 1782. The distroid and burnt 3 indians towns got but fiew skelps. The indians wood find out the war coming and wood leve thare touns. The burnd thar corn and pravision left the indians in straten surcmstances. As winter was just coming on the campet on the big Miami. The indians shot acros the river in the nite kild one man. Clark had a three poun canen with him. He fierd it a cros the river. Thar firing cest. So the returned back to the Ohio. So the got back safe.

The revalucion soon closed but them indians still war trubel-som. So the goverment sent a milatara ofacer Antana Wain.¹¹ He mooved on them in strong forc and whiped them so bad the sude for peace. So Kentucka had peas. Thare are a grate meny little incidences that ar omitted in this.

¹⁰George Rogers Clark (Nov. 19, 1752-Feb. 13, 1818). On November 4, 1782, as brigadier-general he led a Virginia expedition against the Shawnee stronghold at Chillicothe, Ohio, which was completely successful. *Dictionary of American Biography*, IV, 127-30.

¹¹Anthony Wayne (Jan. 1745-Dec. 15, 1796).

The Kentuckens war very indiginet at Simon Girta. The com ner giting him onst. Thar was a man the name of Siman Canten¹² and som others war after him on horsis. Girtes gun caut betwen too trees. If his gun had not broke the wood ova capturd him.

After the war the country improvid fast. Adam Zumwalt had severl brothers com in. Adam and his brother Andrew put up the first hous in Lexington that had a shingel ruf. Histra ses the pind the shingels on with woden pins but i hardly give that credit. Adam Zumwalt and his brother Andrew worked at the carpennin putin up houses for a while.

So thare was a family com doun in a boat from fort pitt¹³ as it was cald then to Lexington. The mans nam was Andrew Roads [Rodes]. His yongest dauter was a yong lada Mary Roads [Rodes]. Adam Zumwalt marid that girl. Hur parants war formla from Prucia.

So Adam boat a pees of land in Burbin [Bourbon] Co. and seteld thare for severl yers. He finly soul that and boat land in Harison Co. on a strem cald flat run on the rode leding from Lexington to gorgtoun. Senthana [Cynthiana] was thare counta sete. Thare he kept tavery seven yers. Thare is a rail rode runing by his old place with a stacion on it that has his nam up to the pres-ant time. I will hear state that while A. Zumwalt lived in Burbon Counta him and his lada becom members of the Prisbaterian church thrue the labors of the revernd mr. [Robert] Finly and the Rev Bengaman Swope. Finly after becom a minister in the methodist church.

Thare semed to be a new contry found west acros the massipa [Mississippi] river. The cold it new Spain. It was then ond by the King of Spain. Spain oferd donations of land to setlars. Thare war a number of those pianers of Kentucka mooved to that countra. Boon and McConal and som of Adam Zumwalt's brothers—quite a number mooved to this neue country.

[MISSOURI]

Adam cold not stand that. He sold 500 acres of rich land for a small price to get on the frunter again. So he made him a larg conu or peroqe of a larg poplar tre. His craft was 60 feet long and wide

¹²Simon Kenton (Apr. 3, 1755-Apr. 29, 1836), frontiersman and Indian fighter. In 1780 and 1782 he scouted for General George Rogers Clark in Ohio. *Dictionary of American Biography*, X, 349.

¹³A temporary structure on the present site of Pittsburgh, Pa.

anuf to low the fore whels of his wagon flat in botm. He loded his craft with a wagon, too coper stills, his haus hold furniture and a number of tools. He hierd severl hands, left his famly, started down the Ohio in 1800 for new Spain, came up the Misipa above the mouth of Missoura, landid his craft in the mouth of Peruke a litle strem that emties in the Misipa whare St Charls counta now is. His brother Jacob Zumwalt had mooved in a yer or too before. He lived a bout three miles from whare Adam landid his craft. So he hold his afects to his brothers.

So he looked around for a location. He selected him a place about 6 miles above his brothers on a litle strem that emted its waters in Quever [Cuvre] a tributary of a considrabal strem that emties its waters in the Misipa. He selected a plas whare thar war a larg spring sutabel to put up a distilera. He bilt him a haus and cut a lot of peraria ha, then returnd back for Kentucka, got back safe, found his family wel, fixt to pack back to Missouria.

Thar was no wagon rode then. He had severl hands with him. He broat considrabel stock 40 head of catel severl head of horsis and a band of sheep. The had a arduous time crosing the water corses. The had ondla flat bots to fera in. His cattle had to swim all the stremes. A histra of St. Charles Co, Missouria, ses his band of sheep was the first sheep that ever crost the Misipa.

The finly landid saf. When the hands sede his haus the waved thar hats and cherd for new Spain. The got in late in the faol of 1800. The woods fier had burnd his ha. He took his stock out on Cuever. The winter was faverabel. The wintered wel in that new country.

Adam Zumwalt was a man of a gradele of energa. He had tools. He made mashing tubs, singling cags, and still buckets of a good article. So he got to stilling. His brother Cristafor had put up a grist mil on Peruke Crick five miles of. He got his grain ground thare. The country then had a grat meny indians in it. Adam wanted to git thare trade. The woodnd tuch his liker.

Him and a frend of his by the nam of Woods took som whiska and went to thare camps. He oferd them liker. The wood not tast it. So him and his frend drank som in thare presents. Thare was too squas drank som. He soon had plenta of custom. The french traders told the indians his liker was poizen. The com in numbers. He bot in thar peltra and furs. He mad it a strict rule the war not to drink thar liker at the still haus. The wood cariet to open in cast deerskins that wook not leke a drop. The indians told him the liked

his whiska betor than the tapa the french sold them. It wood take les to make them tite. This was all don throue sines. So Adam Zumwalt got awanted with all the indian tribes in that part of the contry, the Sax [Sacs], Cikapoos [Kickapoos], winabagos [Winnebagoes], and som of the siu [Sioux] com to his still haus to trad.

So it was not long til the americans boat that countra. It was cold Lauzana [Louisiana] territory then. So he had a comician sent him to becom govner of the teritora. He hadent a inglash education and he didnt except it so it was givin to a man that come with him by water from Kentuca by the name of Wilkson.¹⁴ So the govner had to form tretes with thes indian tribes. He cold on his old frend Adam Zumwalt. The got severl tribes together and formed a treta under the american laws. The gave more respect to thare whiska bostonian then to the govaner.

So the enjoid a few yers in pece and quiatude. I will give a incendence. Thar was a aqancanc that went to the indian camps and tradid a gun for fur. The gun had a litle crack in the britc. When fierd the smoke wood fli out. The indian didnt tri the gun til the man left. He found him self cheted, com rite to Adam Zumwalt, shode him. Zumwalt sends a son with the indian to the man, sent him word he had betor give the indian his fur and take his gun back. The man did it. I give this to sho the confadenc the had in him. If our goverment wood had such men to delt with the indians, uprite and on the square, it wood save milions of mony.

Wel the enjoid pes and plenty for a few yers. Thare was a methodist precher com in the forks of tha to grate rivers. Sent a apointment to Cristofer Zumwalts. Preching was a neue thing with them. He got a larg congration for that neue country, the first meting under the American laws. His name was Jessa Walker.¹⁵ He saude he had com to prech Crist and him crucefide. He was a man of energa. He precht on Saterday and on Sabath he opend the doar of the church for member ship got 40 members. Methodism startd thar and it swept the contry a most. It semed like everyboda a most was religes. In that time the had grate camp metings. Adam Zumwalt invited the prechers to his haus. The had meetings

¹⁴James Wilkinson (1757-Dec. 28, 1825). Governor of Louisiana Territory July 4, 1805, to March 3, 1807.

¹⁵Jesse Walker assisted Bishop McKendree at a camp meeting in the Coldwater neighborhood in the summer of 1807. This was the first such meeting held in Missouri. In the same year the Western Conference of the Methodist church assigned Walker to the Missouri Circuit, which included everything north of the Missouri River. J. E. Godbey, *Pioneer Methodism in Missouri* (Kirkwood Mo., W. P. Mason, 1929), pp. 6-13.

thar. The got all his children. He united with them in worship but he still ud hold hard to the presbeterin church.

He had 8 children John, Elizabeth, Andrew, Rachel, Maryan, Catharin, Jonathan, Solomon. In the fall of 1810 he sold his distelra. The country becom considrably seteld. The setlers war to much scaterd to have scools, so Adam Zumwalt hierd a man to tech scool in the fall and winter of [18]10 and 11. The got up a scool of 18 or 20 scolers. He bordid the hole scool a most. His haus was more like a tavern that winter then a contry residenc. He had a substancial bilding, too boxes 18 by twenty, too stone chimbles with a hawl between.

The winter of this scool the war of 12 and 13 comenst. I will give a few incadences. That faol six men from St. Charls Counta took a hunting and exploring touer up the Missouri about forta miles above the setelment in St. Charls Co. This parta kild a bar and war dresing him. The indians sliped up on them on the side thar guns war seting, fierd on them, kild too of the men, the others dasht of. Thare was ondla 3 got back, lost thare horses and guns. That was the first of the indians hostilata.

That winter of 1811 thare was a family living on the banks of the Missipa whare Clarks ville now stands. The river was frozen over with ice. The indians crost over and kild the haol famly.¹⁶ The man was from hom or proba he wood shard the fate of his famly. Thare war 8 i think in the family som of them groun to manhood. John, Adam Zumwalt's son, was with the parta that went up to beuara the famly. These war the first depradations comited in Missouri in the war of 12 and 13.

So the peopel organized compnes of rangers. Thare was i think 4 compes organized in the forks of the Missipa—Colard, Capten Danial [Morgan] Boon, son of old Co Boon, Musicks compna, and a nother comadid by a man namd Weit sids.¹⁷ The peopl bilt forts. Capten McConal was living up the Misipa whar Louisana now stands. He put up a fort cold fort Bufalo. Things looked too precaris. The left it, com doun ner St. Charls.

¹⁶The family of James O'Neal or O'Neill. See *The History of Pike County, Missouri*, p. 192.

¹⁷Elijah, or Elisha, Collard. Probably the same man. Louis Houck in *A History of Missouri* (Chicago, Donnelley, 1908), III, 103, 106 gives both as captain, Third Regiment, Company of St. Charles, First Battalion, 5th company.

Probably David Musick who was in charge at Fort Cap-au-Gris. James Musick also served in the same regiment.

William Whitesides.

Thar war a number of forts: staunts [Stout's] fort, woodis [Wood's] fort, Clarks fort, McCois [McCoy's] fort, Whits [White's] fort, Poon [Pond's] fort, and Houerds [Howard's] fort. Those indian tribes becum hostile when the war comenst with England. Tha paid the indians a far price for the skelpes those saviges wood bring them. Thare war more white people kild in the forks of the Misipia and the Missouria then indians.



Map Showing Early Forts in the Missouri-Mississippi River Area

Thare war a grate many incdents of intrust that never was given in histra. I will give a few. Thare was a fort on the Missipe above the mouth of Quever river whare there was a few reglar solgers staciand. Thare war 4 of that men crost the river in a scift, took tramp a round on the Eilano [Illinois] side. When the cam back to thare scift the indians was secratid thar and fierd on the, killing three of the men. The survivor was a french man named [John H.] Weber, a grate swimer, pitch in the river a indian after him, Weber wood dive and raze and the indian wood be close too him. While

under the water he drew his nife from his belt. When he com to the surfis the indian was clos behind him. He plunged his nife in him. I supose he kild him. He swam to a iland just above the fort very much exasted, clim a small sickamore tree hoping the wood see him from the fort and com after him. The sede him from the fort and thoat him a indian. The leveld that 3 pounder canon and fiered at him cut som limes from the tre ner him. The at the fort finly thot it mite be one of the bois so the com and broat him to the fort. The name of that fort is Capodgray [Cap-au-Gris].

The Indians wood kepe out of the way of the rangers but kild a number of the settlers in pasing from difrent places by being in ambush. The settlers wood fort a while and thare wood bee non kild for a while. The wood move from the forts to thare farms and som one wood be kild, then the wood fort again. That was a bout the way things went of in the forks. During that war naburs wood colect to tend thar corn. While the worked som of them stood gard. Adam Zumwalt mooved his family twict to the Pon fort and onst to whits fort. He was at his farm the most of his time.

Thare war a grate many things transpierd thar that never got in to histra. The time the had Blackhock [Blackhawk] in the cave six miles from Adams farn. He new nothing of the batel at the time. He semed to regret he was not thar and awlwas thoat the mite all ben capturd.

Wel the war finaly com to a clos and we had pece and prosperity. Missouria was a plesant country then to live in, plnty of gam and fish, and hou the enjoid life very plesently for meny yers.

The Churches prospard. The Methodist Church had a larg membership. The Prisbaterin Church sent some fine minasters out thare in the west. Adam Zumwalt and his astemabul wif atatcht them selvs to the Presbyterian church. The riter of this has comuend frequently with them at the sacramental bord. Adam Zumwalt kep family worship in his famly of evnings. His wife Mary was one of the most devoted Cristen ladies of hur day. She was ofen cald on by hur husben to pra. She was gifted in praor. Hur praoers war so edafing. The war like the dews that faol on mount Hurmen to cher and replenish the thirsta sold. She had a peculiar turn to talk to children and instruct them in the wais of piata and the evel concaquancis of sin. Hur children becom all members of the church. Hur son Andrew precht about 40 yers in the methodist church.

Thare came a Methodist minaster with his family to St. Charls Co in the faol of 1828 a proment man had served his contry in North

Carlina as legislator—the nam of Josef Allan.¹⁸ Adam Zumwalt and him soon becom a tatcht together and started the first temperance sociata that ever was gotten up in St Charls Co. Adam was president and the Rev Allin lector. The karid a teling influenc in favor of tempranc. That was kept up till the Washingtonians com on. Adam Zumwalt was a man that threw his influenc for piety.

About the yer 1830 thare was an act past in the Congras to pensian the revolucionars. He had lost his discharg. He sadle his hors and rode 40 miles up to whare Lauzeana now is whar Capten McConal lived. They proovd up thar servses by ech other, made out thar papers. Thare pensions war grantid. He drew three times.

He took the dropsa after some time departed this life. He hadent the record of his age but sade he was 80 yers of age. At that age his mind dident sem impard the lest. He talked to his wife to console hur. He told hur thay had lived to gether more than 50 yers and that was the lot of all sooner or later to di. He departed this life Augest the 28, 1834, at 1 o'clock a m the riter of this recleks wel.

Thare war a number of people clectid in the evning, too ministers, his son Andrew, and the rev Josaf Allin. The sung hail ye siing sons of sorow lern with me your sirtien doom. Thare was a camp meting comenst in a few dais in the naighborehood at old Bethlehem the methodist camp ground. The precht his funeral. The Prisbaterians brethren precht it after. The fel it a duta the ode him.

He was a grate frend to the caus of mshans. His purs was open to that cos—helped start it in Missouria. He drew the respect of the most influencial men in the country.

Thare was a lot of South carlinans seteld ner him. The war prsbeterians. The atendid the sam church, Judg Tucker, Nalers, Colters, dr McMens, Judg Bate,¹⁹ a cristian gentleman. And i

¹⁸Joseph Allen was born in Henry County, Va., and came to Missouri about 1827. He died in St. Charles County in 1835 and was buried there near his old home which was known as the "Allen place." His son Robert later became a judge in Warren County and another son, William M., lived and died near Wentzville. See Marcus L. Gray and Ward M. Baker, *assistant, 1806-1906. The Centennial Volume of Missouri Methodism*. . . . (Kansas City, Burd and Fletcher, 1907), p. 44.

¹⁹Beverly Tucker, John Naylor, David Coalter, William McMahan (?), and Edward Bates. Naylor was one of the organizers of the Dardenne Presbyterian Church. *History of St. Charles, Montgomery, and Warren Counties* (St. Louis, National Historical Company, 1885), p. 465. Coalter was a South Carolinian who moved to Missouri in 1817. His daughter Julia married Edward Bates. Edward Bates moved from St. Louis to St. Charles County about 1828 and located on a farm on Dardenne Prairie. He moved back to St. Louis in 1842. He became attorney general under Lincoln until 1864 when he resigned. He died in 1869. *Dictionary of American Biography*, II, 48-49.

must hear say in honer to the departed Abram Linken when he selectid Judg Bates for tury genral he had one of the best men in the west. The riter of this can truly say when you met Edward Bats you wood mete a cristian frend.

Adam Zumwalt hed a Spanish grant of 510 acres. He dedid to his too yongest sons too hundrid akers apees, kep 110 acres that the haus and most of the farm was on for himself, told the riter of this his yongest son, he had wild him that if i wood take car of him and mother. I was glad to exscept. He lived 8 yers after that. After he was buerid his papers war examind the will was found. I was apointed executor to cari it into efect, got it recordid, drew up a articl of agremen. The ars war all of age and in rech. The siend it. So i sold of the property with out eny expenc at Cort. His temporal afars war all dun up in nice shape.

His widw was ten yers yonger then he was. She lived nerly thirteen yers after his death. She had three dauters living in Warrin County. She had a good riding hors. She wood ofan viset hur dauters. Thar was a act past that the widos of the revaluciners shood draw half pencial. It was hard at that time to proove hur marig with Adam Zumwalt. She hapend to find it recorded on the lid of thar old family bibl. It had a woode back. The onrable Joseph Wees saud it out and sent it to Washington. The grantid it. And she drew back for some time. She gave it a most all a way in making little presents to hur grand children. She enjoid that betor than to kept it. She had a good home and dident nede much. She was so wel corlatid to instruct children in the paths of piata and tel them the evel aefcts of sin. She has told the riter of this.

She was not a frade to di ondly she drdid the sting of death. She said god was abel to take that a way. She departid this life April the 26, 1846. I fuly beleve god gave hur hur deser. She sad she felt slepa and breeth hur last. Not a musel in hur fase mooved went of like on going to sleep.

So this is a short sketch of Adam and Mary Zumwalt that have long sens past a way. The left a pios impres on the harts of ther children and grandchildren that gos on. Truly the Sacrid Bible ses our works will follow us.

This is the first of two articles on the Zumwalt family.

THE EARLY TIE INDUSTRY ALONG THE NIANGUA RIVER

BY LELA COLE¹

Today the road along Roofeener Ridge in south Camden County, just west of the Hahatonka estate, winds through a lonely and uninhabited region. There is very little traffic, a lone school bus travels the ridge daily, and not even a mail route passes through. A stranger in the area would be much surprised to know that back in the eighties and for several decades thereafter this lonely road and surrounding ridge was the site of one of the largest tie bankings on the Niangua River, for often as many as 50,000 ties were stacked there. On the river below the ridge, tie rafts, bound for old Linn Creek, passed all day long in a constant stream, much as modern traffic does on the highways of today.

In the late seventies and the early eighties, the tie industry seems to have just started along the Niangua. The hills and valleys were covered with virgin timber. There was little demand for it because the roads were too poor for distance hauling and good teams and wagons were scarce. So when a railroad spur was built to Bagnell from Eldon,² tie contractors took advantage of the Osage and Niangua rivers for cheap transportation of railroad ties. The bluffs provided natural chutes to the rivers and the native population supplied a labor force. Though there is little information available concerning the industry prior to the building of Bagnell spur, it is known that W. C. Thomas of Osage City is the first buyer of ties in the Osage River territory that anyone now living can remember. These ties were banked on the Osage River and once each month he inspected them (for correct size, soundness, and kind of timber) and paid twenty cents for the Number One ties and ten cents for the culs. His method and place of transportation is not known.

¹MRS. LELA COLE, a native of Missouri, has been a rural teacher in Laclede County for a number of years. This article, on a little known subject, was written as a term paper for a history course taken under the extension service of Southwest Missouri State College at Springfield in 1950.

²Gerald Schultz, *A History of Miller County, Missouri* (Jefferson City, Midland, 1923), p. 110, says, "The present line of the Missouri Pacific to Bagnell was surveyed in the winter of 1881-82. The first railroad tax in this county was paid by this line, then known as the Jefferson City, Lebanon and Southwestern. This tax amounted to \$572.92."

The first contractors who directly affected the Niangua River industry were Franklin and Harvey of Eldon. Working for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, they sub-contracted most of the region. The contracts were written for one year at a time with a stated price to be paid for the ties delivered to Bagnell. The first of the sub-contractors at Linn Creek was D. P. Moore of California, Missouri, who started a general store at old Linn Creek, then located at the mouth of the Niangua. He was later bought out by Hooker and Watson who sometime afterward dissolved partnership and operated separate stores and did general tie contracting. E. D. Ayers was also a Linn Creek contractor. It is estimated that in the early days of the industry over two million ties a year were delivered to the contractors at Eldon.³ Some of the most important Linn Creek sub-contractors were Charley Hopkins, Ralph Twitchell, and E. W. Mathews of near Linn Creek; Robert Dillon, Billy Harrell, and G. W. Brakebill of Clet; Cot Crissman and Fred Johnson of Buffalo and Corkery.

Inspectors for the head contractors at Linn Creek were instructed to cull about ten percent of all ties in order to make up for any that were lost and assure a profit for their employers. Some of the early and well-known inspectors were W. C. and John Jeffries, John McCrocy, John Oder, Armstead Churchill (who later went to Arkansas and worked in the tie business there), Harry Churchill, I. W. Bunch, Charley Phillips, and Asa Farmer.

One of the various methods used in securing ties was to lease large tracts of land and set up tie camps until the timber was used at that place and then move camp to the next site. These camps hired from 200 to 300 men, and the ties they cut were hauled to central tie bankings after they were branded. Contractors usually built a supply store for groceries and clothing near large tie bankings. There seems to have been three very important ones. One was at Roach which is now on Highway 54, another, now an isolated farm home, was at Mosier Hollow which is in the corner of Laclede County off the Tunnel Dam road, and the third was near Ira on the Macks Creek road near the Dallas County line. It was very common for shacks to spring up over night to hold the squatters who moved in

³Ibid., p. 118, says from 1870 to 1910 the manufacture of railroad ties was an important industry in Miller County. At one time more ties were shipped from Bagnell than from any other point in Missouri. Camden, Laclede, and Miller counties in 1950 contained 315,000, 277,000, and 217,000, acres, respectively, of forest area. See *Missouri, Its Resources, People, and Institutions*, edited by N. P. Gist, T. C. Morelock, C. M. Tucker, and W. F. English (Columbia, University of Missouri, 1950), p. 154.

to work in the timber. One camp was nicknamed Niangua City Camp.

Natives of the region usually made their ties on their own land or on the "free" or government land and hauled them to the nearest tie banking. Here the ties were stacked. Then on a set day the buyers and inspectors came and the ties were bought and branded at each end with a heavy blow from an iron marking hammer. The hammer had the mark used by the contractor and the mark had to be registered with the government. The brands were permanent as they penetrated deeply into the tie. The earliest method used for identification was paint applied to both ends of the tie, but the natives would sometimes scratch this off and resell the tie, especially if it had been sold in the woods. The first iron hammer used for tie branding in this territory was made in the Osage vicinity seventy years ago by Henry Daughtery for Wash Laggit. It was a number ten.

Another method used in securing ties was to buy and brand them in the woods and then put a bank brand on them when they were hauled to the tie banking. The buyers and inspectors who came in search of ties rode very fine horses and their coming was quite an occasion, as the natives admired the horses greatly.

In the early history of the industry, railroad ties were hewn only on two sides. They were six inches deep, as wide as possible, and eight feet long. They were split to an eight inch width at the bank, making extra money for the contractor. Later the ties were all made six by eight inches and eight feet long. They were at first made only from white oak.

Later, about 1900, ties were made from white oak, water oak, pin oak, sassafras, black oak, sycamore, and some hickory. One man who had ties made from a scaly bark hickory told the inspector they were wild cherry. The ties were accepted. Some of the trees in the Osage River bottoms were huge, and P. S. Carnett swears that 150 ties were made from one sassafras tree and that there were many trees that made well over 100. Even the ridge timber, well back from the Niangua in those days, made from twenty to fifty. Sanborn Moore of Brush Creek said he had walked one-half mile into the woods and never set foot on the ground for the white oak ties.

The tie hackers used a broad axe to hew the ties. One old timer said, "Many people have never seen or heard of a broad axe. A broad axe weighs seven or eight pounds. It has a crooked handle

so as not to hurt your hands against the log or tie while hewing it. Many of the tie hackers were regular artisans and could hew a tie as true as if it had been sawed out. They left no axe or score marks."

Tie hackers received from eight to ten cents apiece for the ties in the woods. They received fifteen to twenty cents at the bankings. Haulers received from five cents down to three cents apiece for hauling, the price depending on the distance hauled. The contractor expected to be out twenty cents for the ties and then to receive thirty-two cents for rafting and delivering to Bagnell.⁴ There is an account of two men walking from Arkansas in the eighties to one of the tie camps near Tunnel Dam to make ties for five cents each. A good tie hacker early could make forty or fifty ties a day. This was possibly at the camps making ties hewn on two sides only.

There were many tie bankings on the Niangua River but the Little Niangua was so narrow that there were only two on it. Incidentally, there was only one on the Gasconade. It was at Bowman's Mill east of Lebanon. The Osborn tie banking, in Dallas County, below Corkery, was a large one at which 20,000 ties would be stacked at a time. Other important ones were Berry Bluff, Sug Stone Bluff, Shadrick, Sweet Springs, now the Laclede County Boys Camp, and Broads Branch. Several of these were near the present Tunnel Dam site. The largest of all between Corkery and Linn Creek was the Roofeener tie banking which, according to old timers, would have as many as 50,000 ties stacked at a time.

In selecting bank sites there were three things to consider: first, the steepness of the chute, it must be so that ties would not bounce and burst nor fly out and endanger the raft makers below; second, the condition of the landing, it must be so that, though the water was shallow enough for the men to work in, it was still deep enough to float the tie blocks off; and third, the room at the tie banking, it must be sufficient to store enough ties to keep the crews busy when the rustling (shoving the ties down the chute) took place. There were usually three or four men who rustled. The ties were dragged from the storage piles by horses and mules. In the early years of the industry, the banking was never cleared because all contractors did not raft at the same time.

⁴V. V. Masterson, *The Katy Railroad and the Last Frontier* (Norman, Okla., University of Oklahoma, 1952), p. 100, note 1, says "Ties purchased by the Katy during 1951 cost an average of \$2.83 apiece."



Courtesy Missouri Historical Society

Tie Raft Below Mill Dam, Camden County

The men who nailed the tie rafts worked in the water winter and summer protected by hip boots. The ties were made into blocks or sections a tie wide and about sixteen feet long holding about twenty ties. A white oak pole about 16 feet long was split into strips and these strips or binders were nailed on top of the ties about two feet from each end with number forty nails. These blocks were joined lengthwise with a larger white oak strip or coupling nailed in the center of the last three ties of the first block to the first three ties of the second block leaving a two foot space between each block. This was to allow for turning the raft around the narrow curves in the river. Small rafts on the Niangua River were of different sizes, depending on the volume of water in the river. When the river was rising or at flood stage, rafts containing from 500 to 700 ties were not uncommon. They were never made up of less than from 300 to 500 ties. Two men manned them and a snub pole fastened to the last block was used for stopping the raft when necessary.

When these small rafts reached Linn Creek they were tied to other rafts side by side. These larger rafts would then contain from about 2,000 to as high as 4,500 ties before they were rafted to Bagnell down the Osage. Here they were drawn from the river a block at a time, the binders removed, and the ties loaded on flat cars for shipment to Eldon. The binders were at first removed with an axe until S. P. "Pete" Carnett, a veteran rafter, suggested

that an iron pinch bar several feet long would be much easier to use and would lighten a hard job.

Not all the rafting was done from the tie chutes. One tie yard was at the junction of Woolsey and Brushy Creek (named for a man who neither cut his hair nor shaved his beard) located in northwest Laclede County about four miles from the Niangua River. Here ties were banked until a rise occurred then men would float the thousands of ties to the mouth of Woolsey. Here a dam of rafts caught the loose ties. They were then bound into blocks and made into rafts.



Courtesy Mrs. Florence Davidson

Old Bagnell Tie Yard

Some five miles above old Linn Creek on the Niangua River, a man named Tremor built a dam and put in a mill. It was later sold to a man named Arnholt and the mill was always known as the Arnholt Mill. Here the rafter got along fine if the river was up as the ties would go over the dam. If the river were normal, then the rafts had to be torn up, the ties put over the dam, and the rafts rebuilt.

One day, during the early tie boom, a tie contractor named Abbott offered thirty dollars to Arnholt for the right to build a water gate in the dam. He explained that he intended to charge for rafts going through. After Abbott left without closing the deal,



Courtesy Missouri Historical Society

Tie Chute at Arnhold's Mill Dam

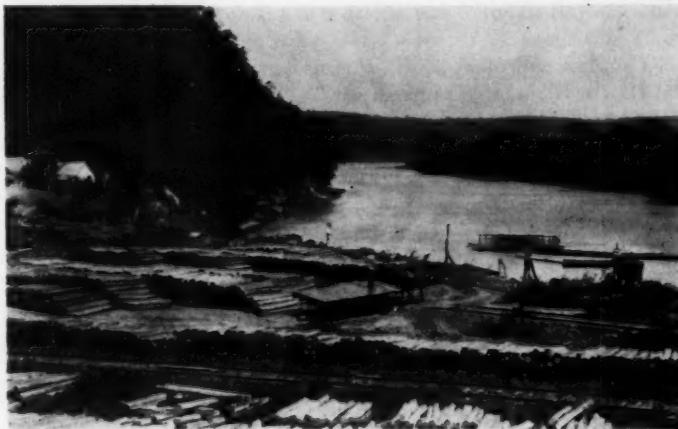
Arnholz remarked, "By G— that Reynold Abbott has a head on him like a shaving horse." Then Arnholz, who had a government charter, built the water gate and charged one cent a tie for rafts going through the gate. Since it is estimated that from twenty-five to thirty rafts with from 500 to 700 ties each went through a day, Abbott's idea made Arnholz a wealthy man.

The rafters received from one cent to six cents a tie for rafting or from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day. This price range covers a period of nearly forty or more years. It took from four to five days to get the raft to Linn Creek and then about five hours from there to Bagnell. The rafters walked back across country and either going or coming were welcome to stop at any home along the way for food and shelter. Some years rafters did contract work instead of piece work or working by the day.

There were few accidents considering the dangers involved in the rafting business. There is a record of two men drowned. The dangerous time was when a raft broke and caused a jam. At one time during S. P. Carnett's many years at rafting, his raft broke and he was plunged into twenty feet of water. He went to the bottom, sat down, and took off one water-filled boot. He came up for air, went back down, and took off the other one. His partner later said, "It made me feel awful bad to see those boots come down

the river." This same Carnett, during the year 1901, delivered 77,890 ties for his contractor with a loss of only forty ties. The wrecking crews who picked up lost ties probably got some of them.

The peak of the rafting industry was reached about 1915. From then on there was a gradual slowing down. By this time the Hobart and Lee Tie Company had come into prominence. The tie camps, once the virgin timber was cut, moved south, deeper into the Ozarks. Several prominent general stores and post offices had been established by this time on the outlying edges of the Niangua River area. Since the roads and wagon team transportation had improved, one merchant in each village or at the isolated stores was made an authorized Hobart and Lee tie buyer. Ever since the beginning of the tie industry, individuals had been "speculating" on ties but the huge volume had gone to the tie bankings. Under Hobart and Lee, the tie makers received cashable drafts any time they brought their ties to the company stores. The old supply store near the bankings kept only things that were bare necessities while the later stores carried a complete line of groceries, dry goods, and hardware. At stores such as Eldridge, Decaturville, and Brace, which were near tie bankings, ties were branded on the wagons by the storekeeper before they were unloaded. Sometimes as many as twenty-five wagon trains would be on the road from Eldridge to the



Courtesy of Mrs. Florence Davidson

Bagnell Tie Yard before the Dam Was Built

Hobart and Lee yard at Lebanon. In Camden County the wagon trains hauled to Cottonwood spur near Bagnell. Wagons and teams were ferried across the Osage to Bagnell. In time, the Model T Ford truck replaced the wagon team.

Though showing a marked decrease in volume, rafting continued through the early twenties. The industry was under the control of Fred Johnson of Corkery who was Hobart and Lee's river buyer and inspector until the building of Tunnel Dam across the Niangua and of Bagnell Dam across the Osage stopped rafting. Johnson was just as colorful a figure to the natives as was the first tie inspector. Once a month he inspected ties at various bankings, using a motor cycle, the first ever seen in the region, and a motor boat for his transportation. Boys and girls as well as adults would come for miles to see him. His last raft went down the river while the Tunnel Dam was in its first stage of construction. It was a small raft containing about 250 ties.

The workmen at the dam halted work, took out some forms and let it go by. This was in 1930 and so ended around fifty years of tie rafting on the Niangua and Osage rivers.



With this issue of the *Review* we are starting a new series of historical feature articles which were distributed in January and February to newspapers throughout the State. Designed to acquaint our readers with eminent Missourians of the past, these articles are also tests of the readers' knowledge of Missouri history, for they are given in question and answer form, the subject of each sketch not being revealed until the end of the article.

Under my editorship Miss Jean Brand wrote the articles and did the research for illustrations.

The pictures were found in a variety of books in the Society's library. The portrait in the first article was found in Elliott Coues, *History of the Expedition under the Command of Lewis and Clark* (1893), and that of the group in J. W. Buel, *Louisiana and the Fair*. L. U. Reavis, *Saint Louis, The Future Great City of the World* (1875), supplied the fine engraving by A. H. Ritchie in the second article and the picture of the bridge came from *A History of the St. Louis Bridge* published by G. I. Jones and Co. of St. Louis in 1881. The third article is illustrated with a picture secured from the George Washington Carver Foundation and one from Tuskegee Institute, through the courtesy of Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, director of the Institute. When these articles were published in the newspapers of the State they were each illustrated with one picture only of the subject of the sketch but in publishing them in the *Review* an additional picture for each article has been added.

References accompany each article for those who may wish to read further.

FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER since 1915 has been secretary and librarian of the Society and editor of the *Missouri Historical Review*.

EXPLORER AND MISSOURI GOVERNOR. WHO WAS HE?*Released January 7, 1954*

An aristocratic Virginian who became governor of the territory that is now Missouri gained world fame as leader of the greatest exploratory expedition this nation has ever known. Can you recognize him in these seven questions?



His Exploratory Expedition to the Pacific Made Him a National Hero

as private secretary to the President from 1801-1803. Even before the vast territory of the Louisiana Purchase was officially transferred to the United States, Jefferson had chosen him to carry out the cherished project for the exploration of the Northwest. His companion officer on the expedition was a captain of equal talent and their names and fame are inseparably linked.

With a hand-picked crew they set out on a spring day in 1804 up the wild and snag-filled Missouri into an unknown wilderness. They were destined to travel 7689 miles, to be gone two years and four months. Braving tremendous hardships, they explored the sources of the Missouri, went down the Columbia to the Pacific. They returned in the fall of 1806 to be greeted joyously by a nation that had given them up for lost. Their feat still stands unrivaled in all American history.

1. *Where and when was he born?*
A. In Albemarle County, Virginia, August 18, 1774.
2. *Where did he get his military experience?*
A. When he was 20 he answered the call of President Washington and marched with his local militia across the Alleghenies to help suppress the Whiskey Rebellion in Pennsylvania. He wrote to his mother that he was "quite delighted with the soldier's life" and enlisted in the regular army, becoming a captain in 1800.
3. *What brought him fame?*
A. He was a long - time neighbor and friend of Thomas Jefferson and served



Their Indian Guide Points the Way to the Pacific

4. *What was his reward?*

A. The government granted him 1500 acres of land and Jefferson appointed him second governor of Louisiana Territory (1807-1809). The dashing young governor, successful and famous, became a national hero. He was idolized by the society belles of his day, but he never married.

5. *How did he die?*

A. On a trip to Washington, D. C., in 1809, when he was only 35, he met a tragic and mysterious death from gunshot wounds at a rude frontier inn in Tennessee.

6. *Are there monuments in his memory?*

A. A Missouri county, state park, and bridge are named for him, and a statue of him stands in the state capitol. In Tennessee a 300-acre National Monument was established at the place where he died, in the county named for him. There are markers or monuments to his expedition in Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Montana, South Dakota, Idaho, and Oregon.

7. *What is his name?*

A. Captain Meriwether Lewis.

[References: John Bakeless, *Lewis and Clark* (New York, 1947); Bliss Isley, *Blazing the Way West* (New York, 1939); Meriwether Lewis, *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition* (New York, 1904-1905); Dumas Malone, editor, *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1933), XI, 219-222; Charles Morrow Wilson, *Meriwether Lewis of Lewis and Clark* (New York, 1934).]

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON LEWIS AND CLARK MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

IDAHO: In 1890 the citizens of Lemhi County and the Sons of Idaho erected a marker to the memory of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and to the birthplace of Sacajawea, the Indian guide. Tablets mark three Lewis and Clark campsites in Clearwater County.

IOWA: There is a Lewis and Clark marker at Council Bluffs and at Sioux City there is a monument in memory of Sergeant Floyd, a member of the expedition who died and was buried there. Near Onawa is a stone marking an expedition campsite.

KANSAS: Lewis and Clark stopped at what is now Atchison on July 4, 1804, and there is a monument to them near the Union Station in that city.

MISSOURI: The Lewis and Clark State Park, twenty miles southwest of St. Joseph on U. S. Highway 59, contains 60 acres; is located on shore of Sugar Lake. The Captain Meriwether Lewis bridge across the Missouri at Bellefontaine opened in 1928. There are plaques to the expedition in St. Louis and in Jefferson City. Statues of both Lewis and Clark stand in the state capitol.

MONTANA: A monument was erected near Missoula in 1945, and a statue of Lewis and Clark and Sacajawea is in the State Historical Society building in Helena.

NEBRASKA: A monument erected in 1904 at the village of Fort Calhoun marks the site of the Lewis and Clark council with the Oto and Missouri Indians.

OREGON: In the City Park at Portland there is a 38-foot granite monument to Lewis and Clark. It was erected in 1903-06 by the Lewis and Clark Fair Corporation at a cost of \$10,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA: A monument at Farm Island, six miles below Pierre, marks the site where hunters for the expedition found game. Another monument is at the place near Wakpala where Lewis and Clark counseled with the Aricara Indians.

TENNESSEE: The Meriwether Lewis National Monument near Hohenwald, Tennessee, was dedicated in 1925.

WHO WAS THIS MISSOURI ENGINEER AND BUILDER?

Released January 21, 1954

This internationally known bridge builder, inventor, and hydraulic engineer helped save the Mississippi River for the Union during the Civil War. Can you recall his name in seven questions?

1. Was he a native Missourian?

A. No, he was born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, May 23, 1820, and came to St. Louis with his parents at the age of 13.

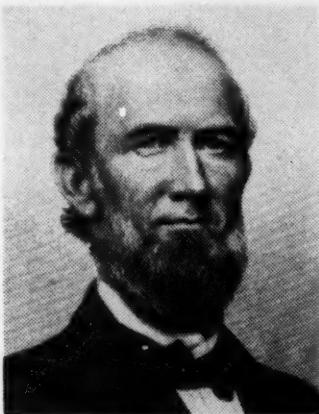
2. How did he start his climb in the business world?

A. From his first job peddling apples on the streets of St. Louis, he took a clerking job and in 1838 became clerk on a Mississippi River steamboat.

On the river he saw the need for reducing losses in wrecked vessels and cargoes. He turned his inventive genius to building a diving bell, patented it, and in 1842 formed a company for salvaging sunken steamboats. By the time he was 25 years old he had made a fortune. He built the first glass factory in the Mississippi Valley, but it failed financially and he went back to salvaging. By 1857 he had amassed a second fortune.

3. What was his great contribution to the Civil War?

A. During his years on the river he had gained a wide reputation for his knowledge of boats and river currents. In 1861 President Lincoln called him to Washington for advice on means of using the western rivers for attack and defense. The Missouri engineer proposed gunboats, armor-plated and steam propelled. He won the contract to construct the first ironclad fleet, which, built in 100 days, captured Forts Donelson and Henry and Island No. 10 and helped open the Mississippi to the Union.



This Missourian Built the "Queen of Bridges" Across the Mississippi in 1874



The First Bridge at St. Louis

4. For what accomplishment is he best known today?

A. The great steel arch bridge which bears his name and spans the Mississippi at St. Louis is probably his best known piece of work. Though he had no formal education beyond the primary level, he relied on highly trained technicians for calculations and upon his own gift for improvising in untried situations. The bridge was the first of its kind in the United States when it was dedicated in a great Fourth of July celebration just eighty years ago. It still stands in daily use, a monument to one man's skill as an engineer. The great bridge took seven years and \$10,000,000 to build.

5. In what related field was he an expert?

A. He attained foremost rank among hydraulic engineers in 1879 when he completed, by means of a system of jetties, a channel for ocean-going ships at the mouth of the Mississippi. Foreign nations asked his advice on harbor problems.

6. Was he honored during his lifetime?

A. Yes. In 1877 the University of Missouri conferred upon him an honorary LL.D. degree, and in 1884 he was awarded the British Albert Medal. In 1920, thirty-three years after his death, he was elected to the Hall of Fame for Great Americans at New York University, the only engineer to be so honored.

7. *What was his name?*

A. James B. Eads.

[References: Florence Dorsey, *Road to the Sea* (New York, 1947); Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone, editors, *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1930), V, 587-89; Floyd C. Shoemaker, editor, *Missouri, Day by Day* (Jefferson City, 1942), I, 100-01, 355-56.]

A MISSOURIAN ROSE FROM SLAVE CABIN TO WORLD ACCLAIM

Released February 11, 1954

Born of slave parents, this great Missourian rose to be honored with the highest awards in the world of science. Do you know his name?

1. *Where was he born?*

A. He was born in a rude slave cabin on the farm of Moses Carver near Diamond, Missouri, about 1864. When he was six months old, night raiders kidnapped him and his mother and he was ransomed by Carver for a horse. He nearly died of exposure and remained a frail and sickly child who spent much of his time wandering among the Ozark hills or working with the plants in his garden.



His Scientific Studies of Plants Helped Make a New Farm Economy for the South

2. *Was he educated?*

A. Yes, entirely through his own efforts. The boy had no permanent home as he grew up, working at odd jobs in south Missouri and Kansas until he managed to graduate from high school—a tremendous accomplishment for a Negro in Reconstruction days. But he had a burning desire for more learning and determined to go to college. He enrolled in a small Iowa school, but was refused admission when he arrived because of his race. Later he attended Simpson College and was graduated from Iowa State College with B.S. and M.S. degrees in Agriculture.

3. *What determined his life work?*

A. In 1896 Booker T. Washington called him to Tuskegee Institute for Negroes in Alabama as director of the scientific agriculture program. There he saw a chance to help the people on the worn-out cotton lands of the South. He urged crop rotation with peanuts and sweet potatoes, then saw he had increased the supply but not the demand. He set to work and developed more than 300 useful products from the peanut and more than 100 from the sweet potato. His findings attracted attention from large corporations, but he refused offers that could have made him wealthy and remained working in his laboratory at Tuskegee until his death in 1943.



Courtesy George Washington, Carver Museum

Professor Carver's First Laboratory

4. *What was his influence beyond Tuskegee?*

A. He published farm bulletins written in simple language to tell southern farmers how to make the most of their meager resources and sent demonstration wagons into the countryside with scientific exhibits. He spoke at universities and before Congress, received numerous medals, awards, and honorary degrees. The world beat a path to the laboratory door of this famous Missourian. The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Sweden came to consult with him, and Henry Ford and Thomas Edison were counted among his friends.

5. *Are there monuments to this man?*

A. In Tuskegee there is a museum containing exhibits of his work and inventions. On July 14, 1953, a 210-acre National Monument was dedicated to him at his birthplace near Diamond, Missouri.

6. *What was his name?*

A. George Washington Carver.

[References: Harry Albus, *The Peanut Man* (Grand Rapids, Mich., 1948); Shirley Graham and Geo. D. Lipscomb, *Dr. George Washington Carver, Scientist* (New York, 1944); Rackham Holt, *George Washington Carver, an American Biography* (Garden City, N. Y., 1943); Raleigh H. Merritt, *From Captivity to Fame* (Boston, 1929).]

HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

One of the nationally recognized and invaluable assets of the Society is the Benton and Fitzpatrick Gallery and the Bingham Historical Art Collection.

"The Missouri Artist," George Caleb Bingham, is the pièce de résistance in the latter collection with his portraits of Thomas Jefferson, Vinnie Ream, Alexander von Humbolt, Joseph Shannon, James S. Rollins, and John Woods Harris. Excellent examples of his genre paintings on exhibit are his masterpiece, "Order No. 11," and "Watching the Cargo." The latter, with "A View of Weston, Missouri," by Augustus G. Beller, was sent on the Smithsonian Traveling Exhibit to Western Germany as part of the reorientation program of the U. S. Government in 1952. The paintings in the Bingham Collection have been displayed in exhibits in New York, Washington, D. C., Pittsburgh, Kansas City, and St. Louis.

Exceptional selectivity has been utilized in assembling the Bingham Historical Art Collection in order also to present the best in a number of different fields and from a number of different artists. Some fine examples of primitives of Missouri towns are: the "Battle of Lexington," by Hungarian artist Domenico; "Glasgow, Missouri," by Cornelia A. Kuemmel; "A View of Weston, Missouri," by Augustus G. Beller; and three views of the Tom Sawyer country near and in Hannibal, by Mrs. Walter Griffen.

A splendid portrait by an unknown artist of the post-Revolutionary War period is that of Gov. Benjamin Howard. Henry C. Thompson of Bonne Terre has given the Society his oil portraits of Thomas Hart Benton, Lewis F. Linn, Frank P. Blair, Daniel Boone, James B. Eads, and Mark Twain.

The paintings in the Benton and Fitzpatrick Gallery include Benton's "The Negro Soldier" and eight paintings in his "Year of Peril" series, which were executed in 1942 and were first used by the government of the United States in propaganda work in World War II. Several of these paintings have been displayed in art exhibits in Omaha and Tulsa, Oklahoma, and "The Negro Soldier" will be on exhibit in the art museum of the New Britain Institute at New Britain, Conn., from May till September, 1954.

Also housed in the Benton and Fitzpatrick Gallery are 1,476 original sketches of cartoons given the Society by cartoonist Daniel R. Fitzpatrick and the Fred Geary Collection of wood engravings, wood cuts, and linocuts of Missouri, Louisiana, and New Mexico scenes.

Recent additions to the Society's art collections have been six colored lithograph prints by G. W. Fasel, portraying in the mid-nineteenth century the European concept of the American scene in the eighteenth century, "The Harry S. Truman Family Portrait," painted by New York artist, Greta Kempton, and "Westward March of America" by Walter de Maris.

MEMBERS ACTIVE IN INCREASING SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP

During the three months from December, 1953, through February, 1954, the following members of the Society increased its membership as indicated:

FOUR LIFE MEMBERS

Dunnegan, John, Bolivar

ONE LIFE MEMBER

Clark, William, San Francisco, California

Hooper, Thomas R., Maryville

Meriwether, Mrs. Charles L., Louisiana

FIFTY NEW MEMBERS

Barnhill, F. C., Marshall

TWELVE NEW MEMBERS

Achelpohl, Kurt, St. Charles

EIGHT NEW MEMBERS

Hesse, Mrs. Clarence, Hermann

SIX NEW MEMBERS

Bates, Maud, Lexington

Dawes, Holmes G., Chicago, Illinois

Finney, Ruth, Morley

FIVE NEW MEMBERS

Ingle, Truman L., Fulton

Rinehart, Rupert L., Kirksville

Sampson, C. J., St. Louis

FOUR NEW MEMBERS

Benedict, Horace D., St. Louis
Coffman, Mrs. R. R., Lawson
Evans, O. D., St. Louis
Fallon, Ada, Independence
Weber, Mrs. Kossuth C., Farmington

THREE NEW MEMBERS

Barton, Leonard, Jefferson City
Clark, R. L., Kirksville
Feeny, John W., Poplar Bluff
Garth, Will, Columbia
Kelly, Clem T., St. Louis
New London DAR Chapter, New
London
Phillips, Mrs. Charles R., Lexington
Simpson, Morris B., Kansas City

TWO NEW MEMBERS

Bray, A. O., Webster Groves
Courtney, W. R., Mexico
Dawson, Mrs. Lerton V., Excelsior
Springs
Dunn, Richard M., Holt's Summit
Floyd, Minnie B., Columbia
Hartwein, G. Harrison, St. Louis
Head, J. W., Palmyra
Hooper, Thomas R., Maryville
Jackson, Mrs. J. R., New York, N. Y.
Johnson, Ralph P., Osceola
Kirby, Truston, Independence
Linneman, R. H., St. Charles
McLaughlin, James G., Akron, Ohio
Middleton, Mrs. E. B., Springfield
Mills, Ray G., St. Louis
Montgomery, L. M., Washington
Moreland, A. C., Warrensburg
Motley, Mrs. R. L., Bowling Green
Munn, Charles E., Tarkio
Myres, W. W., Bethany
Pool, Mrs. Elery B., Poplar Bluff
Rector, Mrs. Jesse, Center
Robison, E. L., St. Joseph
Shoemaker, Floyd C., Columbia
Stigall, Mrs. L. E., Springfield
White, L. M., Mexico
Williams, Roy D., Boonville

ONE NEW MEMBER

Arnold, Mrs. Charles, Columbia
Barker, John T., Kansas City
Beal, Harry P., Appleton City
Bland, Mrs. Wm. J., Kansas City
Bourneuf, Leo W., St. Louis
Bradley, Chester A., Kansas City
Brophy, W. E., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Brown, Earl, Berkeley, California
Burrus, Temple, St. Louis
Bussen, Wm. E., St. Louis County
Connelly, J. L., Ironton
Cooper, Mrs. Hudson, Carrollton
Cosby, Mrs. Byron, Columbia
Curtis, W. C., Columbia
Deming, F. L., Webster Groves
Doughty, J. M., Strafford
Duck, Joe W., Columbia
Ducret, Mrs. Frank, Parkville
Dugmore, J. B., Hannibal
Dunlap, Richard L., Kansas City
Edwards, Mrs. Janette S., Kansas City
Engel, Mrs. Laura M., Concord, California
Essman, Mrs. Wm. L., Cyrene
Fechner, H. C., University City
Ferguson, Mrs. A. L., Columbia
Fitzgerald, R. L., Kansas City
Francis, Marion G., St. Louis
Fuller, A. S., St. Louis
Gifford, B. F., St. Joseph
Givens, Oma, Mexico
Gresham, Lois E., Springfield
Harriman, Fred, St. Louis
Harris, W. W., Santa Rosa, Calif.
Hennings, Thomas J., Washington, D. C.
Hobbs, Myron H., Jefferson City
Hornung, John, Jr., Sappington
Hucker, E. C., Wichita Falls, Texas
Huey, Leslie P., St. Louis
Hungate, H. Lynn, St. Louis
Hunter, Mrs. Laura P., New Madrid
Irving, Mrs. Jerry, Independence
Jacoby, Jacob L., Marshall
Jezzard, Frank, Springfield
Johnson, Mrs. J. E., Stanberry
Johnson, T. Bryant, Osceola
Keller, Laura St. A., Cape Girardeau
Kersten, Earl W., Reno, Nevada
Knox, William A., St. Louis
Lewis, Mrs. W. C., St. Louis
Lewis, Dora M., Lee's Summit
Lewis, Mary L., St. Louis
Lieber, Edna L., St. Louis
Lucas, Mrs. Porter S., Crane
McKay, James R., Kansas City
McKee, E. J., Fulton
MacReynolds, Ben, Pierce City
Mason, Wm. S., Brownsville, Texas
Meriwether, Mrs. Chas. L., Louisiana
Meritt, Mrs. James C., New London
Misemer, H. F., Portland, Oregon
Moon, Fred A., Springfield
Moore, L. F., Laclede
Morton, Thelma E., Kansas City
Nelson, Mrs. T. A., Newton, Kansas
Neumann, H. A., Hermann
Nifong, Mrs. Frank, Columbia
Pearce, Frank M., Butler
Prokes, A. J., St. Louis
Reed, O. E., Washington, D. C.
Reynolds, Roy D., St. Louis
Schilling, R. E., Webster Groves
Sheets, Lena E., Higginsville
Sherman, Mrs. R. W., St. Louis
Shoemaker, Mrs. Floyd C., Columbia
Shaner, Dolph, Joplin
Smiley, George B., Hannibal
Smith, E. E., Owensville
Smith, Walter G., St. Louis
Soper, Mrs. L. B., Liberty
Spencer, Mrs. J. W., Winfield
Stevens, B. C., Clayton
Stice, James C., St. Louis
Strong, Charles M., Macon
Taylor, R. P., St. Louis
Vogt, Mrs. L. J., Webster Groves
Waggoner, W. W., Webb City
Westland, Al, Illino
Wetzel, Wm. L., Springfield
Wightman, M., Columbia
Wilkinson, Lelia E., New Haven
Wilson, Scott, Washington, D. C.
Wiseman, Sam, Poplar Bluff

Withers, Ethel M., Liberty
Withrow, C. M., Tarkio

Wolf, Genevieve F., St. Charles
Wright, F. C., New York, N. Y.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Four hundred and three applications for membership were received by the Society during the three months of December, 1953, January, and February, 1954. The total membership as of February 28, 1954, is 7,147.

The new members are:

- Achelpohl, Cornelia, Denver, Colo.
- Allcorn, Bessie, Kansas City
- Allcorn, Marie, Kansas City
- Allen, E. Warren, Carrollton
- Archambault, Margaret, St. Louis
- Armstrong, Mrs. Joseph, McKittrick
- Arnold, Edna Mae, Macon
- Arnold, Sam M., Kirksville
- Arrowsmith, George M., Chevy Chase,
Md.
- Asbury, Mrs. Eva B., Marion, Ind.
- Asplin, W. Ernest, Sullivan
- Bailey, Glen, Warrensburg
- Baird, Ralph E., Joplin
- Baker, W. H., Columbia
- Bankhead, Wm., Bowling Green
- Barfield, Mrs. F. A., Atlanta, Ga.
- Barnhill, R. B., Towson, Maryland
- Bates, E. B., Pasadena, Calif.
- Baugh, L. A., Garden City, Kans.
- Bennett, Mrs. Inez R., Alberta, Canada
- Berens, H. A., Elmhurst, Ill.
- Bethards, Virginia, Shelbyville
- Billings, Mrs. Helen N., Concord,
California
- Black, Vernon L., Webster Groves
- Black, William Morley
- Blankenship, O. W., Kansas City
- Bogel, Fred W., Jefferson City
- Bohling, Al., Kansas City
- Boles, Wm. Gary, Kansas City
- Bolte, Mrs. Laura L., Columbia
- Bovard, Mrs. T. F., Durham, N. C.
- Bradley, Harry E., Webster Groves
- Bradley, Mrs. John W., Wichita Falls,
Texas
- Braly, Mrs. C. E., Long Beach, Calif.
- Bray, Esca, Jr., Terre Haute, Ind.
- Brockett, Mrs. E. E., Springfield
- Brockgreitens, F., St. Charles
- Brophy, R. A., Austin, Texas
- Brown, Mrs. E. L., Lawson
- Browning, W. P., Jr., Kansas City
- Buck, Harry M., Marshall
- Buck Memorial Library, Bloomington,
Illinois
- Buckingham, W. W., Kansas City
- Buehrer, Mrs. C. E., Lawson
- Burcham, Joseph R., Glendale
- Burk, Cassie, King City
- Burroughs, J. V., Marshall
- Caldwell, Joseph C., Columbia
- Campbell, C. N., Kirkwood
- Campbell, J. P., Bourbon
- Cannon, R. W., Kansas City
- Carl, Mrs. Anna V., St. Louis
- Carroll, Josephine E., Osceola
- Castlio, Iva R., Liberty
- Center High School, Center
- Clay, Robert S., St. Charles
- Coffing, Wm. S., Webster Groves
- Cogean, Mrs. C. H., Farmington
- Coleman, B. F., Center
- Coleman, O. T., Columbia
- Cook, Lewis C., Arlington, Va.
- Cooper, Mrs. Hudson, Carrollton, LIFE
- Creamer, R. E., Chicago, Ill.
- Curtis, Wm. D., Bethesda, Md.
- Dahlberg, E. T., St. Louis
- Dallas, Bruce O., Chicago, Ill.
- Davenport, Edith F., Zellwood,
Florida, LIFE
- Davenport, Elizabeth Pettit, Brownsville, Texas

Davis, Caleb, Jr., Braggadocio, LIFE
Davis, E. C., East Prairie
Davis, Wm. C., Kansas City, Kans.
Dawes, Homer G., Chicago, Ill.
Dawes, Mrs. L. B., Evansville, Ind.
Deal, E. J., Columbia
Dearing, Mrs. C. W., Farmington
Decker, D. W., Pittsburg, Kans.
Denny, Mrs. C. H., Cuba
Denton, L. C., Seattle, Wash.
Disharoon, E. L., Webster Groves
Disharoon, R. W., Villa Ridge
Dobson, Minnie Scott, Independence
Donnelly, Mrs. Charles, Fayette
Drimped, William, Glasgow
Duggan, Jerry T., Kansas City
Dunlap, Chas. J., Upland, Calif.
Dunnegan, T. H. B., Bolivar, LIFE
Dyer, Bobby, Boonville
Echele, Cyril, St. Charles
Ecroyd, E. T., Pierce City
Ederer, Francis L., Doniphan
Edmonds, R. S., Miami
Ellison, Sarah G., Chicago, Ill.
Elliston, Mrs. Elizabeth, Montrose
Erickson, Wm. K., Bowling Green
Euken, Ann, Independence
Evans, Guy, Springfield
Evans, J. W., Kansas City
Evans, R. L., Riverbank, Calif.
Ewing, Wm. D., Hannibal
Fallon, Ada, Independence
Fawks, Larry R., Forest City
Ferguson, Mrs. H., Bradenton, Fla.
Finck, Walter, St. Charles
Finney, Frank, Cape Girardeau
Finney, J. M., Cape Girardeau
Finney, Julia, St. Louis
Fisher, Mrs. Florence, Los Angeles,
 California
Fletcher, M. K., III, Kansas City
Flint, St. Clare, Lebanon, Ill.
Flory, Mrs. Ruth, St. Louis
Fogle, Mrs. Maude, Otterville
Foreman, Mrs. Grant, Muskogee,
 Oklahoma
Francis, M. L., Jefferson City
Franklin, Ann, St. Louis
Franklin, Mrs. Lloyd, Columbia
Fraze, Charlene, Kansas City, LIFE
Freyermuth, Florence, Webster Groves
Friess, Paul, St. Louis
Fritsch, Louis H., Glendale
Ganz, Mrs. Mayme L., St. Louis
Garrard, Mrs. J. W., Marshall
Garth, Walter W., Kansas City
Gehrke, Herbert W., Hannibal
Geiger, Robert F., Boonville
Gex, Louis J., Columbia
Gilley, R. A., St. Joseph
Goodhue, Mrs. Ruth V., Rolla
Gordon, Mrs. Pauline, Independence
Graf, Mrs. L. G., Hermann
Grier, Mrs. C. W., Prairie Village,
 Kansas
Griesbaum, E. J., Afton
Griffith, Cecil R., Kansas City
Groom, Oscar D., Bristow, Okla.
Gupton, Theodore, Webster Groves
Hamilton, Howard, Omaha, Neb.
Hamlin, Wyeth, Palmyra
Hannah, W. H., Warrensburg
Harlan, Mrs. J. Fount, College Mound
Harris, Crawford, Fulton
Harrison, Lloyd A., Fulton
Hartley, Stanley, Ocala, Florida
Harvey, Fred Glen, Hickman Mills
Hatch, Mrs. Vinnie G., Independence
Hayes, John E., Jefferson City
Hayward, D. R., Kirksville
Healy, Wallace, Clayton
Hedges, Isaac A., St. Louis
Heinbeck, A. Willard, Glendale
Helling, Mrs. Ethel, St. Louis
Henckler, H., Warrenton
Hereford, Mrs. J. T., Brentwood
Herzberger, Richard F., Lemay
Hesse, Clarence, Hermann
Hessing, John, St. Louis
Heying, Sylvester, Rhinelander
Higgins, Joe T., Gilman City
Hoffman, Mrs. Ethel, Columbia
Hollie, Mrs. E. G., Arcadia
Hollister, Mrs. Mary L., Kansas City
Holman, John E., Macon
Holt, Mrs. Fred, Springfield
Holt, Ivan Lee, St. Louis
Hornberg, Mrs. E. H., St. Louis

Houston, Mrs. G. R., King City
 Houston, J. P., Marshall
 Howard, Mrs. A. E., Canton
 Howard, Ellis, St. Charles
 Hucker, R. E., Amarillo, Texas
 Hudson, John H., West Plains
 Huston, J. K., Springfield, LIFE
 Humphrey, H. M., Kirksville
 Hunckler, Nora B., Macon
 Hunsicker, W. H., University City
 Hunt, W. H., Prairie Home
 Hutchinson, J. W., Glencoe
 Huxol, Mrs. Robert, Hermann
 Ilasco High School, Ilasco
 Irvine, John W., Jr., Belmont, Mass.
 Jahn, Mrs. Lele, Marshall
 Jeffries, Wm. B., St. Louis
 Jenner, Wm. H., Maplewood
 Jennings, Mrs. Zealia C., Independence
 Johnson, Mrs. Luda L., Santa Monica,
 California
 Johnson, Milford H., Springfield
 Johnson, Virgil A., Fulton
 Jolly, Wm. H., Mexico
 Jones, John, Tarkio
 Jones, Mrs. L. D., Jefferson City
 Jones, Mrs. R. W., Zion, Illinois
 Kavanaugh, Mrs. Patricia, Hermann
 Keathley, E. L., St. Louis
 Kemper, Mrs. Anna, Hermann
 Kendell, Mrs. F. C., Atherton, California
 Kerr, Donald, Foristell
 Ketter, Mrs. R. L., Bethlehem, Pa.
 Kieselbach, Mrs. E. J., Jefferson City
 Kilmer, Ray, Dexter
 Kirchmer, Clara, Cristobal, Canal Zone
 Klein, Francis A., St. Louis
 Klinge, Mrs. F. R., Sr., Marshall
 Klinge, Heinrich, Marshall
 Klinge, Jeanette, Marshall
 Knapp, Mrs. Ernest, Chicago, Ill.
 Knighton, Mrs. L. D., Canton
 Koehler, Mrs. R. M., Jefferson City
 Koenig, Robert J., Uniontown
 Kurtum, Robert E., Robertson
 Kreftmeyer, Mrs. Charlotte, Webster
 Groves
 Krewson, Henry U., Rosati
 Lale, R. B., Albuquerque, N. Mex.
 Larson, Sidney, Columbia
 Lawrence, Mrs. Ellis J., Farmington
 Lenoir Memorial Home, Columbia
 Leonard, Jamie, Bunceton
 Lewis, Dora N., Lee's Summit
 Lewis, Frank C., San Diego, Calif.
 Lewis, Mrs. Glenn W., Excelsior
 Springs
 Lloyd, W. G., Marshall
 Lovell, Kay, Kansas City
 Lowenstein, Ben, Marshall
 Luecke, Chas. R., New Haven
 Lupton, Clayton R., Clayton
 Lutheran High School, St. Louis
 Lutz, H. Carl, St. Louis
 Lyden, Mrs. J. P., Joplin
 McBride High School, St. Louis
 McClain, E. L., Webster Groves
 McCormick, E. J., St. Louis
 McKee, Mrs. Frank, Orinda, Calif.
 McNutt, A. M., Chadron, Nebraska
 McNutt, James W., Bassett, Ark.
 McPheeters, J. W., Jr., Poplar Bluff
 McReynolds, Ralph, Quincy, Ill.
 Macon Elementary School, Macon
 Magruder, Wm. Leslie, Macon
 Mann, Frank C., Springfield
 Marino, Andres Pascual, Gibara, Cuba
 Marmaduke, Mary E., Green Cove
 Springs, Florida
 Martin, Lena J., Parkville
 Mathews, Mrs. R. B., San Francisco,
 California, LIFE
 Mead, T. Stith, Marshall
 Meador, F. A., Cassville
 Meers, Herbert, St. Charles
 Meriwether, C. L., Louisiana, LIFE
 Merker, Mrs. Rosamond Joan, Webb
 City
 Miller, Mrs. Franklin, Baltimore,
 Maryland
 Misemer, W. P., Hobart, Okla.
 Moehlenkamp, Eleanor, St. Charles
 Moore, Mrs. Cecil, Tulsa, Okla.
 Moreland, Clyde, Kansas City
 Moreland, Willis, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Morris, John A., Jefferson City
 Morris, Sylvester, Curryville

Morris, Mrs. Sylvester, Curryville
Morrow, Mrs. Katie B., Lawson
Moss, Jerome A., Liberty
Motherspaw, Mrs. H. B., Clayton
Mott, Mrs. Joseph, Kirksville
Moziek, Mrs. Emma M., Dallas, Tex.
Muncell, Mrs. Bruce M., Green Cove
Springs, Florida
Netzeband, Mrs. Rudolph, Ferguson
Neville, Delta, Marshall
New London High School, New London
Niblack, Marvin, Steele
Norris, Virginia, Shelbyville
Novinger, C. A., Kirksville
Oehler, Mrs. W. F., Cape Girardeau
O'Kelley, F. M., Patton
Oldham School, Independence
Oliver, J. Harold, Columbia
Osborn, Donald R., Kansas City
Otto, Mrs. Patricia, Elsberry
Overstreet, Emily, Kansas City
Owings, Mrs. Wren, Clark
Parsons, Edward, Jefferson City
Parsons, Mrs. Harry, Wilmette, Ill.
Pettus, C. P., Jr., Clayton
Phelan, Lloyd C., St. Louis
Phillips, W. E., Bethany
Poff, Mrs. E. F., St. Joseph
Potts, A. B., Sedalia
Preston, Paul, Parkville
Price, Alice E., Birmingham, Mich.
Prusch, Mrs. N. H., San Francisco,
California, LIFE
Quinn, Mrs. T. J., Long Island, N. Y.
Ray, L. R., Skidmore, LIFE
Reasor, Wm. E., Tucson, Ariz.
Rector, Mrs. J. H., St. Charles
Reed, H. E., Washington, D. C.
Reynolds, R. R., Springfield
Reynolds, Mrs. Rena S., St. Louis
Rhoades, T. J., St. Louis
Riccio, Anthony C., Kansas City
Richardson, W. A., Maryville
Rickman, L. B., Jefferson City
Riddle, Hermia, Denver, Colorado
Riddle, Mrs. J. O., Las Cruces, New
Mexico
Rinehart, Janice, Inglewood, Calif.
Robertson, G. G., Pueblo, Colo.
Robertson, M. L., Fulton
Robinson, G. W., Jr., Kansas City
Robison, E. M., Kansas City
Rowitz, A. S., Moose Lake, Minn.
Rowlen, W. M., Maplewood
Rudd, Blanche, Neosho
Russell, Adelaide, Cape Girardeau
Russell, J. C., Paoli, Pa.
Sampson, C. C., Independence
Sampson, Della C., Kansas City
Sampson, G. E., St. Louis
Sampson, G. V., Wichita, Kans.
Sanders, John O., Cassville
Sandidge, Mamie B., Denver, Colo.
Sappington, Mrs. C. W., Marshall
Schafer, C. A., Jerico Springs
Schermann, Waldo G., Hermann
Schilling, Mrs. J. J., Hannibal
Schloeman, Mrs. A. W., Hermann
Schmidt, J. F., Hermann
Schmidt, Mrs. J. F., Hermann
Scott, Angleo, Iola, Kansas
Scurry, Mrs. Tom, Houston, Tex.
Seivers, Ruth, Osceola
Seibert, Fred E., Columbia
Shaw, Mrs. Earl, Baltimore, Md.
Shrum, Edison, Fornfelt
Siegismund, W. H., Rockville
Slater High School, Slater
Smart, Lawrence, Strafford
Smith, Granville R., Oak Lawn,
Illinois
Smith, Hunter F., Sedalia
Smith, Mrs. J. S., Lawson
Snider, Douglas, Dallas, Tex.
Songer, Mrs. H. E., Kansas City
Sparkman, Etsyl, Springfield
Sprong, Mrs. C., Springfield
Stacy, Perry M., Lancaster
Stein, L. Fred, Kansas City
Steiner, Mrs. Frank, Chillicothe
Stewart, Joseph R., Kansas City
Stice, F. F., Fayetteville, Ark.
Stockwell, Daisy Pat, Imperial
Stouffer, L. T., Napton
Strasburg, Mrs. Sadie, Minneapolis,
Minnesota
Struble, Mrs. Cornelius D., Mission,
Kansas

Summers, John F., Salisbury
 Sutherland, E. E., Mexico
 Taylor, R. E., Portland, Ore.
 Thomas, Mrs. R. K., Sunnyvale, Calif.
 Thomason, Ralph C., Aledo, Ill.
 Thompson, H. Norman, Brentwood
 Thrower, Mrs. Herbert, Dexter
 Timmons, Blake, Amarillo, Texas
 Toalson, Glen E., Osceola
 Toennies, C. H. G., Excelsior Springs
 Torrance, Leola M., Independence
 Trickett, Mrs. Dean, Tulsa, Okla.
 Trux, Mrs. C. M., Liberty
 Tucker, R. R., Kansas City
 Van Anglen, M. H., San Jose, Calif.
 Vance, Berenice, Baltimore, Md.
 Van Cleve, Wm. G., St. Charles
 Vieth, W. C., Nevada
 Vogt, Henry C., St. Charles
 Waddill, Floyd E., La Plata
 Wade, Charles W., Brookfield
 Wade, Esther M., Chicago, Ill.
 Walker, George W., Poplar Bluff
 Wallace, Oma, La Grange
 Warsaw Public School, Warsaw
 Watkins, A. R., Neosho
 Weber, R. H., Poplar Bluff
 Weller, J. E., Maitland
 Werber, John F., St. Louis
 Werner, Clarence J., St. Louis
 Werner, Mrs. J. F., St. Louis
 Whaley, V. H., St. Louis
 Wheeler, Mrs. Joe R., Springfield
 White, John B., Monett
 White, Mrs. Sadie, Palmyra
 Wilkins, Frank Y., Fulton
 Williams, C. O., Independence
 Williams, Mrs. Harry, Dallas, Tex.
 Williams, James A., Carrollton
 Wilson, Mrs. E. F., Webster-Groves
 Windmuller, Phil A., St. Louis
 Winget, Helen, Independence
 Winkler, Mrs. L. C., Santa Barbara,
 California
 Wolf, Genevieve F., St. Charles
 Wolter, Myrtle, St. Charles
 Woodard, Orville L., Farmington
 Woodbridge, J. H., Pueblo, Colo.
 Woodsmall, Mrs. Bess, Marshall
 Wright, C. W., Tarkio
 Wright, Mrs. E. H., Blue Springs
 Yancey, T. L., Marshall
 Yarnell, Mrs. Ilene S., Versailles
 Yeakey, Gertrude, Huntsville
 Yount, Mrs. Jean, Kansas City
 Zey, Edward B., Mission, Texas
 Zimmerman, Jane, New York, N. Y.
 Zolg, Mrs. Michael A., Kansas City

MISSOURI TOWNS OUTSTANDING IN MEMBERSHIP

The membership rolls of the State Historical Society disclose that 155 Missouri cities have seven or more members. Below is given a list of these cities with the rank and membership of each on January 1, 1954. For contrast, the rank and membership of four years ago is shown in parentheses.

A list of the 103 cities having seven or more members on January 1, 1950, appeared in the April, 1950, issue of the *Review*. A dash in parentheses before and after a town on the 1954 list is used to indicate that the town did not appear on the list of four years ago.

The total number of towns in Missouri having members in the Society is now 560.

Rank 1954	Rank 1950	No. of Members		Rank 1954	Rank 1950	No. of Members	
		1954	1950			1954	1950
1	(1)	St. Louis.....	858 (868)	(39)	Slater.....	27	(10)
2	(2)	Kansas City....	623 (545)	37	(31) Marshfield.....	26	(18)
3	(3)	Columbia.....	282 (260)	38	(22) Kennett.....	24	(30)
4	(5)	Jefferson City..	179 (168)	39	(39) Ironton.....	23	(10)
5	(4)	Springfield.....	171 (176)	40	(36) Clinton.....	22	(13)
6	(40)	Excelsior Spgs.	145 (9)	41	(37) Brookfield.....	21	(12)
7	(6)	St. Joseph.....	134 (91)		(29) Caruthersville..	21	(20)
8	(7)	Independence..	105 (74)		(32) Fredericktown ..	21	(17)
9	(7)	Webster Groves	93 (74)		(27) Maryville.....	21	(23)
10	(8)	Clayton.....	87 (64)	42	(35) Ste. Genevieve.	20	(14)
11	(9)	Kirksville.....	81 (62)		(—) Troy.....	20	(—)
12	(10)	Hannibal.....	78 (57)	43	(—) Brunswick.....	19	(—)
13	(16)	Marshall.....	73 (38)		(38) Charleston.....	19	(11)
	(10)	University City	73 (57)		(—) Palmyra.....	19	(—)
14	(14)	St. Charles.....	71 (44)		(30) Perryville.....	19	(19)
15	(12)	Kirkwood.....	66 (48)		(35) Webb City....	19	(14)
16	(27)	Farmington....	61 (23)	44	(41) Bethany.....	18	(8)
17	(18)	Mexico.....	58 (36)		(37) Butler.....	18	(12)
18	(20)	Louisiana.....	57 (32)		(39) Canton.....	18	(10)
19	(13)	Cape Girardeau	51 (47)		(34) Richmond Hts.	18	(15)
	(25)	Sedalia.....	51 (25)		(33) Union.....	18	(16)
20	(20)	Fulton.....	48 (32)		(—) Warrenton.....	18	(—)
21	(26)	Fayette.....	47 (24)	45	(36) Bolivar.....	17	(13)
22	(15)	Moberly.....	46 (43)		(41) Cameron.....	17	(8)
23	(21)	Boonville.....	45 (31)		(—) Lacled.....	17	(—)
	(29)	Macon.....	45 (20)		(33) Monett.....	17	(16)
24	(28)	Bowling Green.	44 (21)		(40) Parkville.....	17	(9)
	(19)	Liberty.....	44 (33)	46	(—) Otterville.....	16	(—)
25	(11)	Carthage.....	43 (52)	47	(35) Bonne Terre...	15	(14)
26	(28)	Carrollton....	39 (21)		(41) Dexter.....	15	(8)
27	(35)	Jackson.....	38 (14)		(37) Salem.....	15	(12)
	(17)	Joplin.....	38 (37)		(—) Shelbina.....	15	(—)
	(24)	Poplar Bluff...	38 (26)	48	(41) Glendale.....	14	(8)
	(24)	Rolla.....	38 (26)		(—) Memphis.....	14	(—)
	(18)	Trenton.....	38 (36)		(—) Montgomery		
28	(18)	Washington....	36 (36)		City.....	14	(—)
29	(24)	Neosho.....	35 (26)		(—) Shelbyville....	14	(—)
30	(23)	Sikeston.....	34 (27)	49	(41) Chaffee.....	13	(8)
31	(38)	Lexington....	33 (11)		(35) Ferguson.....	13	(14)
32	(16)	Nevada.....	32 (38)		(38) Florissant.....	13	(11)
33	(29)	Chillicothe....	30 (20)		(—) Hamilton.....	13	(—)
	(30)	Lebanon.....	30 (19)		(40) Higginsville....	13	(9)
	(37)	West Plains....	30 (12)		(35) Houston.....	13	(14)
34	(27)	Warrensburg...	29 (23)		(36) Marceline.....	13	(13)
35	(42)	Richmond.....	28 (7)		(39) New Madrid...	13	(10)
36	(41)	Hermann.....	27 (8)		(34) Savannah.....	13	(15)

Rank 1954 1950	No. of Members 1954 1950		Rank 1954 1950	No. of Members 1954 1950	
	1954	1950		1954	1950
50	(—) Clarence.....	12	(—)	(40) New London....	9 (9)
	(37) Normandy.....	12	(12)	(—) Osceola.....	9 (—)
	(34) North Kansas City.....	12	(15)	(42) Pacific.....	9 (7)
	(—) Potosi.....	12	(—)	(—) Van Buren.....	9 (—)
	(—) Tarkio.....	12	(—)	54 (42) Brentwood.....	8 (7)
51	(37) Albany.....	11	(12)	(—) Centralia.....	8 (—)
	(—) Camdenton.....	11	(—)	(41) Doniphan.....	8 (8)
	(42) De Soto.....	11	(7)	(—) Eldon.....	8 (—)
	(—) Elsberry.....	11	(—)	(—) Festus.....	8 (—)
	(40) Lee's Summit..	11	(9)	(—) Herculaneum..	8 (—)
	(42) Milan.....	11	(7)	(—) Kahoka.....	8 (—)
	(42) Monroe City..	11	(7)	(—) Lawson.....	8 (—)
	(—) Paris.....	11	(—)	(—) Malden.....	8 (—)
	(42) Princeton.....	11	(7)	(—) Mount Vernon.	8 (—)
	(—) Versailles.....	11	(—)	(—) Portageville....	8 (—)
52	(41) California.....	10	(8)	(—) Stanberry.....	8 (—)
	(—) Center.....	10	(—)	(—) Tuscumbia.....	8 (—)
	(—) Clarksville.....	10	(—)	(—) Warsaw.....	8 (—)
	(—) Gallatin.....	10	(—)	(—) Waverly.....	8 (—)
	(—) Harrisonville..	10	(—)	(—) Weston.....	8 (—)
	(—) Hayti.....	10	(—)	55 (—) Appleton City..	7 (—)
	(—) Hillsboro.....	10	(—)	(—) Arcadia.....	7 (—)
	(—) Huntsville.....	10	(—)	(42) Bloomfield.....	7 (7)
	(—) Maplewood....	10	(—)	(—) Forsyth.....	7 (—)
	(—) Sullivan.....	10	(—)	(40) Glasgow.....	7 (9)
	(—) Unionville....	10	(—)	(—) Keytesville....	7 (—)
53	(—) Benton.....	9	(—)	(—) Ozark.....	7 (—)
	(—) Branson.....	9	(—)	(—) Perry.....	7 (—)
	(—) Mountain Grove.....	9	(—)	(—) Platte City....	7 (—)
	(42) La Plata.....	9	(7)	(—) Rock Port....	7 (—)
	(37) Ladue.....	9	(12)	(—) Stockton.....	7 (—)
			(40) Waynesville....	7 (9)	
			(—) Wentzville....	7 (—)	

The Society has a total of 7147 annual and life members of whom 6100 are in Missouri. Four years ago the Society had a total of 5200 paid members, of whom 4500 were in Missouri.

Nineteen towns have increased their membership by twenty or more. Excelsior Springs leads with an increase of 136; Kansas City with 78; St. Joseph, 43; Farmington, 38; Marshall, 35; Independence, 31; St. Charles, 27; Sedalia, 26; Louisiana, 25; Macon, 25; Jackson, 24; Clayton, 23; Fayette, 23; Bowling Green, 23; Columbia, 22; Lexington, 22; Mexico, 22; Hannibal, 21; and Richmond, 21.

Examining the figures to find the greatest percent of increase in membership, Excelsior Springs again leads with at 1511% gain; Richmond, 300%; Hermann, 237%; Lexington, 200%; Jackson, 171%; Slater, 170%; Farmington, 160%; West Plains, 150%; Ironton, 130%; Bethany and Macon, 125%; Bowling Green, 109%; and Sedalia, 104%.

Only fourteen towns on the list have lost in membership, six have stayed the same, and 135 have gained. Fifty-seven new towns have been added to the 1950 list and only five towns have been dropped as having less than seven.

The growth of the Society is encouraging but the opportunity for expansion is still unlimited.

CHARLES LEWIS WOODS

Charles Lewis Woods, editor and publisher of the *Rolla Herald*, 1899-1947, was born December 2, 1869, at "Holkham" near Ivy Point, Va. He attended Randolph-Macon College, studied law at the University of Virginia, and was admitted to practice law in 1892.

Coming to Rolla, Mo., in 1894, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Phelps County in 1898 and in the following year was married to Mrs. Edward McCrae who preceded him in death in 1936. He was secretary of the executive committee of the Missouri School of Mines, 1898-1908, editor of the *Herald* for forty-eight years, mayor, 1922-27, state representative, 1927-31, and federal commissioner of the U. S. Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, 1920-47. In 1944 he was honored by the city of Rolla for his fifty years of service as a citizen.

Col. Woods served on the staff of three Missouri governors, Dockery, 1901-05, Gardner, 1917-21, and Donnelly, 1945-49. He was elected president of the Missouri Press Association in 1929, and served as the first president of the Phelps County Historical Society, 1940. He had been a trustee of the State Historical Society of Missouri from 1927 till the time of his death on February 22, 1954. On June 10, 1939, he was married to Mrs. Anne Bittick Maness who survives him.

HARRY P. MASON

A long-time resident of Fayette, Harry P. Mason was born in Paris, Mo., April 22, 1866. He was associated with his father in

the publication of newspapers in Shelbina, Mo., and Hastings, Neb., before coming to Fayette, where he established the *Howard County Leader* in 1894. The *Leader* was later consolidated with the *Democrat-Banner* to become the *Democrat-Leader*, which Mr. Mason published for twenty-one years. He served as postmaster in Fayette for eight years.

Mr. Mason was one of the four surviving charter members of the State Historical Society of Missouri who were present when the Society was founded at a meeting of the Missouri Press Association in Eureka Springs, Ark., in 1898. The other members are: E. J. Conger of Crawfordsville, Ind.; R. K. Jacks of Montgomery City; and H. J. Blanton of Paris. Mr. Mason was an editorial life member of the Society at the time of his death on December 2.

On August 3, 1893, he was married to Miss Susie Richards who preceded him in death on January 4, 1952. He is survived by five children, William, Herbert, Joseph, Elizabeth Mason Heartberg, and Susan Mason Robuck.

PRESIDENT MIDDLEBUSH RESIGNS

With the resignation on January 8, 1954, of Frederick A. Middlebush, and his retirement on next June 30th from the presidency of the University of Missouri, there will be brought to an end the longest presidency in the history of the oldest state university west of the Mississippi. Dr. Middlebush has been its president for almost twenty years and has been on the faculty since 1922.

Those years were vital ones in the university's development and President Middlebush was well equipped to meet their challenge. Under his leadership the institution was popularized and immeasurably strengthened by the addition of outstanding scholars to the faculty and the retention of many of the best of those already teaching there. Greater success was obtained in securing the necessary financial support and appropriations rose from 4 to 14 million dollars. With the student enrollment tripled, the faculty increased from 410 in 1934-35 to 1216 during the peak year of 1947-48. Nor was the building program neglected for 25 major buildings were erected on the campuses at Columbia and Rolla, 388 minor structures, and 18 restorations or significant additions to buildings. Three recent projects of major proportions which have been completed or initiated during his administration are the

Memorial Student Union, television station KOMU, and the University Medical School and Hospital.

At the same time Dr. Middlebush has earned an enviable reputation as a leader in national educational circles and in 1953 was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Michigan.

The university board of curators has announced that Dr. Middlebush will be designated as president-emeritus and director of the recently created University of Missouri Endowment Development Fund.

The State Historical Society of Missouri also loses, with President Middlebush's resignation, one of its valued trustees, as he has been an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee of the Society since 1935.

**OVERLAND MAIL CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE
APPOINTED FOR MISSOURI**

Word has been received by Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri, of his appointment as chairman of the Missouri subcommittee of a special committee of the American Association for State and Local History. This committee has as its purpose the recognition of the centennial of the Overland Mail Service in the trans-Missouri West and will consider all matters having to do with the celebrations of the event.

H. Bailey Carroll, director of the Texas State Historical Association, is chairman of the committee which has subcommittees in eight of the western states through which the mail service passed. Others who will serve on the Missouri committee are: L. M. White, president of the State Historical Society of Missouri, Mexico; Elmer Ellis, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, University of Missouri, Columbia; and Charles van Ravenswaay, director, Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.

The overland mail and stagecoaches followed the wagons into the West, the first ones taking off from Independence, Mo., for Santa Fe and Salt Lake City as early as 1849 and 1850. On the cover of this issue of the *Review* is reproduced a painting by artist Walter de Maris entitled "Westward March of America" which shows the first mail stagecoach ready to leave from the old courthouse at Independence for a trip to Santa Fe. A Spaniard in typical hat and serape appears on the right. A careful comparison with a steel engraving of Independence courthouse by an unknown



Independence Courthouse (1840's?)

artist which appeared in *The United States Illustrated in Views of City and Country* by Charles A. Dana [1853?] shows exactly the same background buildings and the same doorway, windows, chimneys, and cupola in the center building as in the de Maris painting.

In 1858 the Southern, or Butterfield, Overland Mail was inaugurated on a twenty-five-day schedule which started from St. Louis and went to Tipton, Mo., by the Pacific Railroad and from Tipton, by stage, through Warsaw and Springfield on to Fayetteville and Ft. Smith, Ark., where it met another branch from Memphis, Tenn., and proceeded south and west from there to San Francisco. In 1860 the Pony Express set a record with a ten-day service from St. Joseph, Mo., to Sacramento. The importance of this service in the knitting together of a new nation is now to be reorganized with fitting ceremonies.

HENRY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY ORGANIZED

Judge Haysler A. Poague of Clinton is the newly elected president of the Henry County Historical Society, which held its first meeting on January 22. Other officers elected were: Mrs. Nina Long Fantz, first vice-president; Harold McGinness, second vice-president; and Mrs. John Britts Owen, secretary-treasurer. It was decided to keep the charter membership roll, which numbered thirty charter members, open until March 1 for the addition of

others who wished to join as founders. The group hopes to have one director from each township elected who will encourage the historical work in his area.

The meeting was given over to a discussion of various projects which might be undertaken, one of which was the establishment of a Henry County Museum in the Henry County Library. Mrs. Fantz exhibited a genealogy of the Long family which she spent several years in preparing.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON WILLIAM KEIL

Oregonians were glad to see the Dr. William Keil letters reproduced in the October and January issues of the *Missouri Historical Review*. We have some information we would like to add. In order to dissolve the colony, which technically was part of William Keil's estate, it was necessary for the colonists to enter into a friendly suit, *Michael Baehert, et al. v. Philip Miller, et al.*, which was settled in the U. S. District Court for Oregon, January 21, 1883. The original papers are on file with the court. They include the original signed constitution of the Aurora colony, adopted April 5, 1866, which is the subject of the undated open letter published in the *Missouri Historical Review*, as well as a record of the persons who contributed original capital to the Bethel colony fund, and a record of the distribution of the assets of the colony.—David C. Duniway, State Archivist Oregon State Library, Salem Oregon.

ERRATUM

A typographical error is quite evident in the fourth paragraph on page 123 of the January, 1954, *Review*. The name "Clinton" should be "Fulton" as the final paragraph on page 132 makes clear.

ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The Boonslick Historical Society held its annual dinner meeting on February 9 at the Hotel Frederick in Boonville, with 166 persons in attendance. Lilburn A. Kingsley spoke on his recent trip to Europe.

Officers were elected as follows: Jack H. Denny, Glasgow, president; J. Henry Gunn, Otterville, vice-president; and Mrs. Dan E. Miller, Fayette, secretary-treasurer.

The newly organized Henry County Historical Society held its first meeting on January 22 when officers were elected and a program planned. More details on the society are to be found in a subhead elsewhere in this issue.

The Jasper County Historical Society held a meeting on October 28. Membership in the society is now nearing 300 and plans are being made for several projects to be undertaken. One is a tentative plan for a tour of historical points of interest around Carthage this spring. Another is the possible compilation of a "Who's Who" of Jasper County, present and past.

The society met again February 19 for a quarterly dinner meeting in the Connor Hotel, Joplin. Prof. W. J. Lempke of the University of Arkansas was the principal speaker of the evening.

The Native Sons of Kansas City met for their annual Christmas party in the Windsor Room of the Phillips Hotel on December 24 at a noon luncheon. The association, which was incorporated in 1938, issued, last June, a fifty-seven-page "Year Book" giving the articles of the association, the list of officers, and the roster of membership.

The Pike County Historical Society met January 5 in the courthouse at Bowling Green and plans were made for the erection of markers at historical sites in the county. Honorary memberships were voted to ex-Governor Lloyd Crow Stark, ex-Senator Bennett Champ Clark, Admiral Reynolds Purnell, and the late I. Walker Bayse of Bowling Green.

The executive committee of the society held a meeting on February 8 when plans were completed for incorporation. Letters of appreciation were read from Lloyd C. Stark, Bennett C. Clark, and Admiral Purnell in accepting honorary membership in the society.

The St. Louis Historical Documents Foundation held its annual luncheon meeting at the Mark Twain Hotel, St. Louis on February 15. Preston Holder, assistant professor of anthropology spoke on "The Mound Metropolis at Cahokia and Its Builders."

The Historical Association of Greater St. Louis met at Chouteau House on January 15. The Rev. Joseph Peter Donnelly, S. J.

spoke on how the Vatican Library materials will be processed and serviced in the new St. Louis University Library.

ANNIVERSARIES

The First Christian Church of Trenton celebrated its centennial with all day worship services November 15, 1953. The Reverend Herbert P. Davis, the present pastor, has sent the Society a copy of a booklet issued on the occasion giving the program and a brief history of the church by Mrs. W. D. Cosner.

The First Baptist Church of Windsor celebrated its centennial on October 29, 1953, with the publication of a twenty-four-page history of the church. Compiled by Logan Sutherland, the booklet has, in addition to the history, a number of pictures by Steele's Studio, of Windsor, lists of the descendants of the charter members who are still in the church, the ministers who have served the church, the deacons, and the present officers and deacons.

Central College, Fayette, is celebrating this year the 100th anniversary of its incorporation in 1854. A booklet "Forward to a Second Century of Service" tells of the early years of the college, its aims, and its present Development Program.

Seventy-five years ago, on December 12, 1878, the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* issued its first edition after a hasty merging of the *Post* with the *Dispatch*, which had been bought three days before by the young Hungarian emigrant, Joseph Pulitzer. On December 13, 1953, the same paper issued a "Seventy-Fifth Anniversary" supplement to the regular edition under the direction of Thomas B. Sherman of the *Post-Dispatch* staff. The supplement was devoted to a discussion of American democracy and its continuing revolutionary effects and in two sixteen-page sections a number of eminent authorities discussed different facets of the subject. The thirty-two pages were in themselves a good summary of what America had achieved in the past seventy-five years and were typical of the *Post-Dispatch*'s policy of bringing the public the finest in journalism.

The *Cape Girardeau Southeast Missourian* is celebrating its golden anniversary in 1954. In announcing the event the *Missourian* issued a four-page "Greetings" folder to its friends.

NOTES

Martin Eichenlaub of Bonne Terre has sent the Society some valuable historical material for the purpose of microfilming, which was loaned by Mrs. E. J. Fuesler and Irvin Eaton, both of Bonne Terre. Mrs. Fuesler loaned the *Records of Providence Baptist Church, Washington County*, dated from September 11, 1831, through February 10, 1894, and Mr. Eaton loaned the *Records of Alsburg Chapel* which is dated from May, 1889. Both of these items are the original minute books of the two churches. Mr. Eichenlaub also sent a number of books as gifts to the Society.

Two scrapbooks kept by Mr. Elvin B. Baldwin entitled "My Arctic Research and Voyages" have been presented to the Society by Milton A. Romjue of Macon, former congressman from the first district in Missouri, 1917-21 and 1923-43. The scrapbooks were given to Mr. Romjue by the Arctic explorer while he was in Washington.

Mr. Baldwin, who was born in Springfield, Mo., in 1862, was meteorologist with the Peary North Greenland expedition of 1893-94 and with the Wellman expedition of 1898, and commanding officer of the Ziegler-Baldwin expedition of 1901-02.

The scrapbooks are made up of photostats of tear sheets from newspapers from this country and from England, ranging in time from 1898 to 1929.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Becker of St. Charles have given the Society a large, rare print of George Washington and his generals. The engraver is Frederick Girsch (1820-95), a German painter and engraver who came to New York in 1849. The generals are Washington, DeKalb, Steuben, Pulaski, Kosciusko, LaFayette, and Muhlenberg, and the title of the print is *Die Helden der Revolution* (Heroes of the Revolution). The picture was issued as a "premium" by the then *New York Criminal Zeitung*.

The Siegrist Engraving Company of Kansas City has sent the Society a gift of nine fine etchings of early Kansas City and the surrounding area and of the modern city as late as 1939. Six of the etchings are by M. Brenton: Old Watts Mill, Shawnee Indian Mission, the old Harris home in Westport, Kansas City 1864, and the Starlight Theatre, Kansas City. The other three are: Kansas

City, 1853, downtown Kansas City in 1937, and a line etching of Kansas City in 1939.

The Society has received from V. C. Coulter of Arlington, Va., a thirty-three-page typewritten manuscript of the memoirs of his father, William Selmon Coulter. They cover the period from 1852 when William was born near Macon, Mo., to 1939 when he was living at his son's in Laramie, Wyo. and they give a good picture of early days in Missouri and the West.

Two articles on the history of the city of Jennings and its founder, James Jennings, have been sent the Society by Jennings' great-grand-daughter, Florence J. Crutcher, who is on the staff of the St. Louis Public Library. One article is from the *Union Electric Quarterly*, Winter, 1952, and the other is contained in a little booklet by McCune Gill.

Mrs. M. A. Zolg of Kansas City has sent the Society two pictures of Civil War monuments. One is of the monument at Camden Point, Mo. erected to the memory of Confederate soldiers killed there July 13, 1864, and the other is of the monument recently dedicated in Loose Park, Kansas City, on the site of the Battle of Westport, October 23, 1864.

The Society has acquired from the National Archives in Washington photostatic copies of two journals which concern the Cherokees in their forced march across Missouri in 1837. One is the "Journal of B. B. Canon," Emigrant Cherokees file G-553, and the other is "Dr. G. S. Townsend's Report," Emigrant Cherokee file T-241. The National Archives Service also included a pamphlet titled "Records of the Cherokee Indian Agency in Tennessee 1801-35."

Dr. Clair V. Mann and Mrs. Mann of Rolla have just completed their fourth year of weekly broadcasts of Rolla history prior to 1875 over station KTTR in that city. All in all they have used 2,800 typed pages of manuscript which they contemplate publishing by 1955 in commemoration of Edmund W. Bishop, who conceived the idea of building a town on the site of Rolla.

Two Mark Twain murals, executed by Elen L. Elam of Perry, have recently been hung in the lobby of the Perry State Bank.

Commissioned by the bank, one mural, measuring nine by fourteen feet, depicts Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn fishing from an island in the Mississippi. The other mural, nine by nine feet, is symbolic of the six most vital periods of Samuel Clemens' life.

The artist, Mrs. Elam, worked for seven months on the paintings, after she had spent a considerable period on research on the life of Clemens.

J. Breckenridge Ellis, now of Granite, Okla., but formerly of Plattsburg, Mo., was recently honored by having the new elementary school of Plattsburg named for him. In selecting Dr. Ellis for this distinction the Board of Education cited his contributions over a period of sixty years to children's magazines, his sponsorship of the annual Ellis Essay Contest among Plattsburg High School students, and his period of teaching in Plattsburg College.

John Francis McDermott, associate professor of English at Washington University, St. Louis, has received a \$1200 grant from the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, to work on a critical study of George Caleb Bingham, the Missouri artist. The book is to be published next year by the University of Oklahoma Press.

A gift of \$1,000,000 to Washington University by Mr. and Mrs. David P. Wohl of St. Louis was announced on January 26. Others of the Wohl major benefactions have been the establishment of a reported million dollar foundation for charitable and educational objectives in 1940, which gave the city of St. Louis \$500,000 in 1949 for the creation of two health centers, and the donation of \$418,271 toward the David P. Wohl, Jr., Memorial Hospital at Washington University.

The Twentieth Annual National Folk Festival was held in Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis, April 7-10 under the direction of Miss Sarah Gertrude Knott. The festival was sponsored by the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

Our attention has been called to one bit of information which might well have been included in the list of dates given on page 215 of the January *Review* when the State flag might appropriately be

displayed. On the same date, January 11, that slavery was abolished in Missouri, Mrs. Robert Burett Oliver, author and designer of our State flag, was born in 1854, in Ray County, Missouri.

On the occasion of the centennial of Anderson House, Lexington, Mo., a folder was issued entitled "Second Supplement to Sixty Days in Sixty-One," giving a short history of Col. Oliver Anderson, Gen. James A. Mulligan, and Gen. Joseph Shelby. A copy of this folder has been given the Society by Mr. A. L. Maxwell of Lexington.

The latest folder from the Missouri Division of Resources and Development, "Family Vacation Land," is a complete guide in condensed form of Missouri's vacation resources. One side of the folder contains a large map of the state with the highways and points of interest plainly marked in red. Also given are small maps showing roadside parks and golf courses open to visitors, a calendar of special events from March through October, and charts showing the facilities in the state parks and the mileage between major midwestern cities and Missouri's recreation areas. The other side of the folder has twenty-four views, in color, of historic and scenic spots in Missouri.

A reprint of an article on "John Sappington, M. D., 1776-1856" by Thomas B. Hall, M. D., of Kansas City, has been sent the Society by F. C. Barnhill of Marshall. The article originally appeared in the December issue of *Missouri Medicine* and it gives, in condensed form, the story of Dr. Sappington's "antifever pills."

Missouri Good Roads in its December issue, which is Vol. I, No. 2, of this new publication of the Missouri Good Roads Association, carries a fine eight-page article entitled "Know Your State." The article gives short sketches of forty-three points of interest throughout the state and includes a recreational travel guide map as well as a number of good pictures of the areas noted.

The October issue of *Pennsylvania History*, the quarterly journal of the Pennsylvania Historical Association, contains an article by Hubert Cummings entitled "Stephen Hills and the Building of Pennsylvania's First Capitol." Stephen Hills was also the builder of the Missouri capitol building in Jefferson City in 1840 and of Jesse Hall at the University of Missouri in the same

year, both of which buildings later burned. These facts are noted in the article which gives as the source of its information an article by J. S. Ankeney, "A Century of Missouri Art," in the *Missouri Historical Review*, XVI, pp. 481-501.

Hugh G. Cleland of the University of Pittsburgh is the author of a series of articles which have appeared in the *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine* on "John B. C. Lucas, Physiocrat of the Frontier." Mr. Cleland has sent the State Historical Society of Missouri separates of Chapters IV - IX which concern Lucas' career in the West and particularly Missouri.

An article on "The Welch in Macon County, Missouri" has been contributed by Ohla E. Edwards of Ethel, Mo., to the September 15 issue of *Y Drych*, a monthly paper published in Utica, N. Y., which states that it is "the American organ of the Welch people." In the article the author tells of some of the interests of the Welch in Macon County and gives a few sketches of individuals.

The graduating class of January, 1954, at John Scullin School, St. Louis, had as the theme for their graduation program "From Wood River to the Pacific." Different students told of Thomas Jefferson's enthusiasm for and instructions on an exploration of the Louisiana Purchase Territory, the first camp of the Lewis and Clark Expedition at Wood River, opposite St. Louis, and the personalities of some of the exploring party. Miss Stella Michel, eighth grade teacher at the school, was in charge of the program.

A movement for the purchase of Thespian Hall by the city of Boonville, is being led by Mrs. W. S. Shepherd and a group of other interested citizens of that city. Thespian Hall was built in 1855-57 for use as a theater and as a cultural and social center; during Civil War years it was used as a hospital and prison; and at present it is a movie theater. Thespian Hall has the distinction of being the oldest theater in use west of the Allegheny Mountains.

John Bakeless, historical writer, has praised the proposal that would make the old Nathan Boone home in St. Charles County where Daniel Boone died a permanent shrine. He states that the present owner, Francis M. Curlee, has done an excellent job of restoring it and that it should be preserved either by the state or a

private organization. Bakeless is the author of *Daniel Boone, Master of the Wilderness*, among other books.

The *Columbia Missourian*, on January 19, began publishing extracts from the *History of Boone County, Missouri*, compiled by William F. Switzler and published in 1882. Only a few copies of the original volume are in existence.

The *Columbia Missourian* on February 19 issued its "Second Annual Progress Edition" depicting the progress made during 1953 and the plans for future development of Columbia in 1954. The edition, which numbered thirty-six pages plus the regular twelve, was filled with pictures of outstanding achievements in the community and articles on the fields in which Columbia had progressed.

The Crystal City *Jefferson County Press-Times* of December 31 carried another article by L. L. Richardson on the derivation of the name Joachim in Joachim Creek. The author comes up with a German explanation from the Joachim Valley in southern Germany and the joachimthaler, an eleventh century German coin.

An article by Mrs. Oliver Howard giving in detail the history of Daniel Ralls, representative from Pike County to the first Missouri Legislature, appeared in the *Hannibal Courier-Post* of December 4. Ralls died at the age of thirty-five years leaving a wife and five children, one of whom, John, was the grandfather of the only man by the name of Ralls now living in Ralls County, Ed. H. Ralls of Perry.

A history of the town of Center, in Ralls County, is given in an article by Mrs. Mabel Keithly in the *Hannibal Courier-Post* of December 30. Originally called "Jeff Town" for Jeff Ellis, the first man to build a house on the site, Center was the home of John Ralls, a son of David Ralls for whom the county was named.

The same story appeared in the *Center Herald* of December 31. The material for both was compiled by Mrs. Lois Keithly of Center.

An article on Mrs. Anna Waters was contributed to the *Hannibal Courier-Post* of January 18 by Mrs. Oliver Howard, who was Mrs. Waters' great-granddaughter. Mrs. Waters was born in 1805 in St. Charles County, she later moved to Pike, and died in 1905 in Ralls County, so her reminiscences included many of the events in one of Missouri's most interesting periods.

Dover, Mo., named for Dover, England, recently received a letter of greeting from the 2000-year-old English town, according to an article by Howard Turtle in the *Kansas City Star* of November 29. The article gives a little of the history of both towns and present-day descriptions of them.

Hugh Pritchard Williamson is the author of a good article in the *Kansas City Times* of December 2 on James Avery Pritchard, a native Kentuckian, who crossed Missouri to Independence in 1849 on his way to California. Pritchard later, 1852, moved to Carroll County, Mo., from which he was elected to the legislature in 1858. He was killed in the Civil War in 1862, leading a charge against the Federals.

The fourteenth in a series of articles on the origin and development of Kansas City's streets appeared in the *Kansas City Star* of December 13. In it Henry Van Brunt describes Westport Road, the beginning of which was almost contemporaneous with the founding of Independence in 1827.

John Daniel Rust, the inventor of a successful cotton picker, is the subject of an article by Paul V. Miner in the *Kansas City Times* of January 28. Rust was working in Independence, Mo., when the idea which he later perfected came to him, but it was years later before his machine became successful and profitable. He died recently in Pine Bluff, Ark., honored as an inventive genius.

"Calamity Jane" in the role of a baby-sitter is the story published by the *Kansas City Times* of February 5. Charles Andrews, eighty-four years old, of Scottsbluff, Neb., remembers her when she "hired out" to tend him as a baby in Piedmont, Wyo., and he scoffs at the legend of her as a "tough gal."

Richard Berry, who lies buried four miles east of Fulton, Mo., may have been the indispensable link in a chain of circumstances which gave Abraham Lincoln to the world, according to an article by Hugh P. Williamson in the *Kansas City Times* of February 12. Mr. Berry signed as surety for Thomas Lincoln when he married Berry's cousin, Nancy Hanks, in Berry's home in Kentucky in 1806. Since a surety signer was necessary and since Thomas Lincoln knew few people in the vicinity and was a poor risk financially, Richard Berry performed a very essential service.

Liberty, Mo., was the scene of the first daylight bank robbery on February 13, 1866. Bart King is the author of an article in the *Kansas City Times* of February 13 describing the bold hold-up

just eighty-eight years ago when \$60,000 was obtained by eight bandits.

Chester A. Bradley is the author of a series of articles in the *Kansas City Times*, beginning February 18, on people and points of interest in Missouri. His first article was on the St. Joseph Museum in the old Tootle home in St. Joseph, which started in 1927 as a one-room exhibit of Miss Orrel Andrews' Junior College class in natural science and was taken over by the city in 1948. Bradley mentions Roy E. Coy, director, Harry E. Wright, chief artist, Bartlett Boden, head of the board, and the fine magazine, *Museum Graphic*, issued quarterly by the museum.

An illustrated article by Grace Menkee on the oldest landmark of Perry, Mo., appeared in the *Perry Enterprise* of January 28. The landmark is the log cabin on the Stone J. Hart property, in which the first white child within the present limits of Perry, William Bybee, was born, March 6, 1827.

The *St. Joseph Gazette* of December 3 carried an article on and picture of M. Jeff Thompson and a picture of the inscription on the marker which was dedicated to his memory at his grave on December 7 by the St. Joseph Historical Society. Thompson was at one time mayor of St. Joseph, president of several railroads, and a general in the Confederate Army.

An article by Arthur Jobson in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of January 18 describes the Macon tornado of 1883. Coming at the end of a hot day in May, the storm tore houses from their foundations, demolished part of St. James Academy, and killed more than twenty persons.

The fact that a 1919 duck hunting trip in Missouri may be of importance in making a decision on the proposed Bricker amendment to the Constitution is brought out in an article by Jerry East in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of February 5. The case of the *State of Missouri versus Holland* was finally taken to the U. S. Supreme Court where the decision was handed down to the effect that a treaty of the U. S. Government with Canada overrode the Constitution of the United States.

The late ex-Governor John S. Phelps of Springfield has been the subject of some research by several persons recently, one of whom,

Mrs. Lucile Morris Upton, has written an excellent article on his life, which appeared in the *Springfield News and Leader* of January 31. Included are a number of sketches of the old Phelps home-
stead.

A story on Lincoln County's first military tank, a boxlike affair of oaken floor puncheons attached to a pair of cart wheels which was used in a battle during the War of 1812, is given in the *Troy Free Press* of September 20. The battle was fought between a band of Indians and a body of Rangers on May 24, 1815, near Fort Howard, according to Louis Unfer, the author of the article.

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

Joseph W. Folk of Missouri. By Louis B. Geiger. *The University of Missouri Studies.* Vol. XXV, No. 2 (Columbia: Curators of the University of Missouri, 1953. 206 pp. \$3.25.) Joseph W. Folk's career blazed across the Missouri firmament and even that of the nation for a short time and then sank into comparative obscurity because, in the opinion of the author, he revealed no firm philosophy around which to construct a unified program and, secondly, he overlooked or ignored the need for a political organization.

One of the early "progressives" in government, he attracted national attention when in 1902 as circuit attorney of St. Louis he exposed graft in the municipal assembly and advanced his "Missouri idea"—the substitution of "aggressive honesty" for corruption in public office. He went on to the governorship of Missouri in 1904 where he left a record of remarkable achievement. His high promise faded from then on and he twice failed of election as U. S. senator and was scarcely considered in 1912 as a nominee for the Presidency.

The author has made an excellent objective, though sympathetic study of Folk's personal and political life and has effectively covered most or all of the material available on him as indicated in the bibliography. Indexed.

Life and Educational Contributions of Joseph D. Elliff. By Lester L. Tracy, Jr. (Columbia, Mo.: Privately printed, 1953. 144 pp.) The author of this biography has succeeded in presenting a fine objective account of the life and activities of one of the fore-

most men in the field of education in Missouri, Joseph D. Elliff. Born December 31, 1863, he was unable to attend school until he was nine years of age but from that time on he made study, teaching, and the advancement of education his life work. As a superintendent of schools he worked hard to improve the teachers under him and as the High School Visitor of the University of Missouri, 1904-36, he performed a great unifying and standardizing function for secondary education. During that period he was of immense help to the church schools in the state and was a pioneer in the field of vocational guidance.

The author has made generous use of quotations from many of Professor Elliff's former students and colleagues and citations from the many honors awarded him in evaluating the educator and the man as a powerful force in the development of education not only in Missouri but in the whole north central area of the nation.

The Missouri Controversy 1819-1821. By Glover Moore. (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1953. 383 pp. \$6.00.) This would seem to be the definitive book on the problem which the admission of Missouri as a state presented to Congress during the years 1819-1821. The author goes back in time to the Continental Congress to show the beginning of the sectionalism which was a background for the conflict, the desire of each section to spread its own type of civilization. He cites a wealth of documentary material to prove his points that the controversy neither came without warning nor aroused the general public to fever heat, and he goes into a great deal of detail to picture the state of public opinion in the free and the slave states during this period. The background of each of the protagonists in Congress is carefully examined to find the reasons why he voted as he did and some interesting conclusions are arrived at which help to explain the situation. A fine bibliography and index complete this scholarly study.

Early Settlers of Douglas County Missouri. By Bessie J. Selleck. (Berkeley, Calif.: The Professional Press, 1952. 307 pp. \$6.00.) Mrs. Selleck has performed a service for Douglas County and for genealogists in particular in writing and compiling these early records and history which had never been assembled in one volume before. She sketches briefly the history of the county obtained from records and from correspondence with survivors of

pioneer families, and then gives the histories of over 100 families and their allied branches. Other vital statistics included are: homesteaders, marriage records, World War II dead, and miscellaneous cemetery records. Although the volume is indexed, page numbers in the table of contents would also have been helpful.

The Spirit of St. Louis. By Charles A. Lindbergh. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1953. 562 pp. \$5.00.) Beautifully yet simply told, this story of the first non-stop trans-Atlantic airplane flight from New York to Paris gives the reader an intimate glimpse, as well, of the character and spirit of Charles Lindbergh through flashbacks to his early life as he guided his plane over the grueling 3,600 mile trip in May, 1927. Making little attempt to dramatize what was probably the most spectacular event of the 1920's, the author tells of the obstacles he overcame and his gratitude to his St. Louis financial backers who made the trip possible for this relatively unknown captain in the 110th Observation Squadron in the Missouri National Guard. A good glossary of technical terms is included.

Pull Away Boatman. By Ada Claire Darby. (New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1953. 247 pp. \$3.00.) This is a delightful little romance of New Madrid in the period shortly after the Louisiana Purchase. Revival meetings, French Canuck river men, pioneer sicknesses and their cures are all a part of Roseanne's life as a ward of her Uncle Ot's. A little suspense and mystery add to the story and the New Madrid earthquake makes an exciting climax to an authentic bit of fictionalized history.

The Complete and Authentic Life of Jesse James. By Carl W. Breihan with an Introduction by Homer Croy. (New York: Frederick Fell, Inc. [1953], 287 pp. \$4.50.) This latest book on Jesse James has been written after apparently exhaustive research into letters and reliable papers and talks with survivors of the family and acquaintances. One chapter is devoted to debunking the late J. Frank Dalton, alias Jesse James, and fifty good pictures of the James and Younger families and their confederates are included. According to Homer Croy, in the Introduction, the author "has fetched to light an immense amount of new material" on the Missouri outlaw.

Mark Twain for Young People. By Cyril Clemens. (New York: Whittier Brooks, Inc., 1953. 159 pp. \$2.95.) Cyril Clemens, a cousin of the famous author, has written the fascinating story of Mark Twain's eventful life in language that will appeal particularly to young people. The book could also serve as a guide to the best of Twain's writings for the author has referred to many of them in such a manner as to stimulate further investigation by his young readers. Chuck full of anecdotes, it is also good reading for adults.

The Seeking. By Will Thomas. (New York: A. A. Wyn, 1953. 290 pp. \$3.50.) What Will Thomas, Negro author who grew up in Kansas City, sought when he bought a home in Vermont, was a place where he and his wife Helen, and their three children could live, free from racial prejudice. Insults and discrimination by the whites had eaten into Will's consciousness like a cancer but he finds happiness and growing peace in a democratic little village in the "green mountain state," and at book's end comes the realization that a better day is on the way for his race.

Adventures Underground in the Caves of Missouri. By Hazel Rowena Powell. (New York: Pageant Press, 1953. 63 pp. \$2.00.) The author, who still works in Fairy Cave which her grandfather discovered, has given a short history and description of fourteen Missouri caves in this brief guidebook. She has also included practical advice for cave explorers.

A Man with Clay Feet. By Kenneth McM. Dickey. (Kansas City: Mount Forest Press, 1953, 47 pp. \$2.00.) The author writes this sketch of his father, W. S. Dickey, as a contribution to the history of Kansas City, for between the years 1880-1931 Dickey's life was closely bound up with the industrial, social, and political life of that city. Dickey made a fortune in the clay tile industry but lost it all in an attempt to establish the *Kansas City Journal* by which he hoped to break the *Kansas City Star*.

OBITUARIES

ACUFF, JOSEPH MINTER, Springfield: Born Aug. 15, 1875; died Jan. 19, 1954. A newspaper man for fifty-three years, he was national advertising manager of Springfield Newspapers, Inc. A member of the Society.

BURNS, JACOB ERNEST, Hannibal: Born Jan. 8, 1868; died Dec. 25, 1953. A former postmaster at Oakwood. A member of the Society.

CLARK, HARLIE F., Fort Thomas, Ky.: Born Feb. 12, 1878; died Dec. 2, 1953. He was associated with both the *Cass County Democrat* and *Leader* and served as editor of the *Harrisonville Missourian*, 1910-13.

CRABBS, MRS. FRANKLIN D., Kansas City: Born Aug., 1862; died May, 1953. A member of the Society.

DARBY, ADA CLAIRE, St. Joseph: Born Dec. 31, 1883; died Dec. 22, 1953. An author of historical novels of Missouri and the West. A member of the Society.

EISENSTEIN, ALBERT S., Columbia: Born in 1917; died Dec. 16, 1953. A professor of physics at the University of Missouri, he was an authority on oxide-coated cathodes.

FOREMAN, GRANT, Muskogee, Okla.: Born June 3, 1869; died Apr. 21, 1953. A former lawyer, he was an authority on the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians and on Oklahoma history. Author of fifteen books on those subjects and director of research for the Oklahoma Historical Society. A member of the Society.

GOETZ, WILLIAM L., St. Joseph: Born June 17, 1867; died Dec. 26, 1953. Chairman of the board of the M. K. Goetz Brewing Co., he was president of the board of directors of the St. Joseph Museum. A member of the Society.

HEDGES, ISAAC A., St. Louis: Born 1872; died Dec. 2, 1953. Manager of Washington University real estate properties since 1897, he was a backer of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. A member of the Society.

HOLLAND, MRS. JULIA RUMSEY, St. Louis: Born 1884 (?); died Feb. 7, 1954. A leader in health organizations in St. Louis.

HOLMES, HARRY M., New London, Conn.: Born July 19, 1877; died Dec. 18, 1953. He was a leader in recreational and religious activities for young people. A member of the Society.

HUTCHINSON, MRS. J. M., Grover: Born Oct. 15, 1875; died Nov. 25, 1953. A member of the Society.

JOHNSON, MRS. OSCAR, St. Louis: Born 1864 (?); died Jan. 18, 1954. A philanthropist, she made several large gifts to Washington University for medical research.

JONES, LAWRENCE D., Jefferson City: Born Dec. 13, 1900; died Oct. 4, 1953. Executive secretary of the Missouri Association of Osteopathic Physicians. A member of the Society.

LAFFERTY, WILLIAM H., Kansas City: Born Jan. 11, 1893; died Dec. 10, 1953. President of the Lafferty Sales Co., and a state representative, 1925-41.

LAUGHLIN, Earl H., Kirksville: Born May 10, 1882; died Dec. 2, 1953. Osteopath and teacher, he was associated with his brother in the Laughlin Hospital, Kirksville, 1918-43.

MCKELLOP, JEROME B., San Bernadino, Calif.: Born Nov. 6, 1896; died Oct. 8, 1952. A member of the Society.

MCLAUGHLIN, IRA B., Kansas City: Born Oct. 28, 1888; died Dec. 29, 1953. A leading criminal lawyer in Kansas City since 1913 and donor of the Thomas Jefferson portrait by Bingham to the Society. A member of the Society.

MANN, EDGAR P., Springfield: Born Apr. 9, 1858; died Dec. 5, 1953. The oldest lawyer in Missouri, he had been practising from 1901 until 1952. A member of the Society.

OSBORN, MRS. DONALD R., Kansas City: Born Oct. 22, 1873; died Nov. 10, 1952. A member of the Society.

OVERSTREET, MRS. JOHN M., Kansas City: Born July 19, 1868; died Sept. 30, 1953. A member of the Society.

PENDERGAST, MRS. CATHERINE, Kansas City: Born July 20, 1871; died Apr. 29, 1953. A member of the Society.

PRICE, PERRY RILEY, El Paso, Tex.: Born Oct. 28, 1878; died Oct. 6, 1953. Judge of the District Court of El Paso, 1914-38, and chief justice of the Court of Civil Appeals at El Paso, 1938 till the time of his death. A member of the Society.

RAMSAY, ROBERT LEE, Columbia: Born Dec. 14, 1880; died Dec. 14, 1953. Professor of English at the University of Missouri, 1907-51, he was an authority on Mark Twain and place names in Missouri.

RAY, JOHN PHARIS, Cassville: Born July 6, 1891; died Feb. 6, 1954. Editor of the *Cassville Democrat* for many years. A member of the Society.

RUSSELL, T. P., Cape Girardeau: Born June 17, 1864; died Aug. 5, 1952. A farmer, he served as treasurer and member of the board of regents of Southeast Missouri State College. A member of the Society.

SCOTT, DR, Columbia: Born Oct. 24, 1887; died Feb. 8, 1954. A member of the University of Missouri faculty for over forty years, he had been professor of accounting and statistics since 1920. Author of a number of books and articles.

SCRIVNER, JOHN H., St. Joseph: Born Jan. 27, 1895; died Apr. 12, 1953. A member of the Society.

SPRONG, C. "NICK," Springfield: Born 1891; died May 12, 1952. He was general manager for City Utilities in Springfield, 1948-52. A member of the Society.

STRUBLE, CORNELIUS D., Kansas City: Born March 6, 1885; died Jan. 6, 1953. President and owner of the Western Oil and Gas Company. A member of the Society.

THOMPSON, COLLINS, St. Louis: Born 1875; died Dec. 15, 1953. A former investment broker and treasurer of the Missouri Historical Society. A member of the board of directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904.

TUCKER, CLARENCE M., Columbia: Born Oct. 28, 1897; died Feb. 3, 1954. On the faculty of the University of Missouri since 1931, chairman of the department of botany since 1937, and acting dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, 1951-52. A member of the Society.

WADDELL, JAMES OSCAR, Fresno, Calif.: Born 1869; died Jan. 8, 1954. A former publisher of the *Ash Grove Commonwealth* and former city editor of the *Springfield Republican*.

WEEKS, RAYMOND, Richmond, Va.: Born Jan 2, 1863; died Feb. 16, 1954. A teacher of romance languages at the University of Missouri, 1895-1908, he was the joint author of a phonetic alphabet and author of a number of books.

WOODS, CHARLES L., Rolla: Born Dec. 2, 1869: died Feb. 22, 1954. Editor and publisher of the *Rolla Herald*, 1898-1948, state representative, 1927-31, and a trustee of the State Historical Society of Missouri, 1927- the time of his death.

WRIGHT, A. L., Crane: Born June 26, 1897; died Dec. 19, 1953. Owner and publisher of the *Crane Chronicle* and the *Galena Stone County News-Oracle*, and prosecuting attorney of Stone County. A member of the Society.

WRIGHT, CARROLL, Koshkonong: Born July 28, 1879; died Jan 1, 1954. Editor of the Oregon County *Times-Leader* for fifty years. A member of the Society.

YEAKY, JAMES C., Huntsville: Born Sept. 24, 1877; died Oct. 30, 1953. Former Randolph County treasurer. A member of the Society.

MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

WE'VE FINALLY TAKEN UP WITH THIS SUGGESTION

From the *Sedalia Daily Bazaar*, September 30, 1869.

A Cellar which opens inside a dwelling should be kept as faultlessly clean all the year round as any other part of the house, because its atmosphere is constantly ascending, and impregnates every room in the house with its own odors. In reality, there ought not to be any cellar under any dwelling.

WOMEN GOT A TOE-HOLD IN HOWARD COUNTY

From the *Palmyra Spectator*, February 27, 1890.

An interesting liquor case has just been decided in Howard County. The liquor law of the state requires that license petitions shall be signed by a majority of the resident tax-paying "citizens" of the town or block in which the saloon is to be located. In the town of Glasgow a test was made as to the meaning of the word "citizen," in a case taken up to the supreme court of the state, the liquor men violently contending that women were not citizens before the law and could not be counted, even though tax-payers. The supreme court, however, decided that women are citizens and as a result the saloons of Howard County have taken their departure without even an election, there being enough tax-paying women citizens to turn the majority scale against them by simple petition.

MUST NOT HAVE BEEN A HEALTHY PLACE TO LIVE

From the *New London Rails County Times*, February 25, 1898.

Center Items. Wm. Flowerree is circulating a petition to gravel the road from town to the cemetery. Every citizen should help in some way in this good work. It is the worst piece of road near Center and the most traveled.

DIG THIS, YOUNG FRY

From the *New London Rails County Times*, February 25, 1898.

In delivering sentence upon Fred Brooks of Taylor County, Ia., recently for seduction, Judge Tedford made the following remarks, which should be read by every parent, teacher or guardian in the country: "Her letters as well as your own indicate a loose careless tendency to slang. . . . Slang is the gateway to obscenity and vulgarity, and many noble girls are on the way to ruin through the gateway of slang. Good morals and manners, if more thoroughly and fully taught in our common schools, would be more valuable than that our children be stuffed with the learning of the books, of the false ideas of modern accomplishments. . . ."

A RUN ON THE RAILROAD

From the Sedalia *Daily Bazoo*, October 7, 1869.

Up to twelve o'clock, M., to-day one hundred and twenty-five excursion tickets had been sold from this city to the St. Louis Fair, at \$8.50 each. More could have been sold if the agent at this place had not sold all he had. He has a full supply, now, however.

BUT WHAT'S A BLISTERED HEAD OR TWO?

From the *Palmyra Spectator*, January 9, 1890.

J. C. Miller informs us that he came near having a conflagration at his house Monday. A couple of sheets which his wife was drying by the stove caught fire and a chair and heavy comfort were soon caught by the flames. His little baby was standing near the stove and the back of its head was burned to a blister. Had not Mrs. Miller discovered the fire when she did, the result would have been serious.

INFLATIONARY SPIRAL

From the *Palmyra Spectator*, February 27, 1890.

Seventy-five girls employed in the overall factory of Tootle, Hosea, and Co., at St. Joseph, recently struck for higher wages. They were receiving 55 cents and 80 cents per dozen for two grades of overalls and demanded 65 and 90 cents. After a two hours consultation their demand was complied with and they resumed work.

A DEFUNCT HOWARD COUNTY INDUSTRY

From the Sedalia *Daily Bazoo*, September 29, 1869.

The Boonslick Salt Company, Howard County, Mo., continues to bore for brine, and expects to be successful in reaping a rich reward of salt. Mr. Boyd McCreary, one of the company, says that they intend selling salt at \$1 a barrel. A depth of thirty feet has been reached and flint rock struck, through which they are now boring. The company have purchased a large lot of land adjacent to the salt works.

HE WAS "DOWN IN THE MOUTH" FOR A LONG TIME

From the *Hannibal Courier-Post*, November 12, 1953.

. . . Dr. Robert H. McKinney, honored recently by the local dental society [with]. . . a gold pin engraved appropriately for his fifty years of service. . . was ready with a history of dentistry as he recalls it. . .

He recalled how it was that about fifty years ago, the Northeast Missouri Dental Society was organized. "At that time one of the subjects that was most prominent at the society meetings was gold foil fillings," he said. . . "A Dr. Taggart of Chicago patented the process of burning out a wax pattern and casting gold into the vacuum. At the same time he patented a machine for casting gold. His machine was priced at something over \$100 but when he sold a machine he would give the buyer the right to use the process. . . but they were supposed to pay him a royalty on each filling."

. . . Dr. McKinney tells how "one of the big rubber companies had, years before this, patented the process of vulcanizing rubber. This was soon used by the dental profession for making rubber dentures."

Dr. McKinney told how the gold fillings were used for a number of years, but were later replaced in many instances by synthetic porcelain, and how, in later years, the plastic filling material was developed. . .

A PIONEER MOTHER

Extracts from a series of articles by Henry C. Thompson, II, appearing in the *Bonne Terre Bulletin*, between Nov. 22, 1935, and Apr. 2, 1937, and later compiled as *The County Historian*.

In 1801 one of [William Murphy's] sons, David Murphy, returned to the country which his father had described in such glowing terms [Missouri]. In 1802 David's brother, William, Jr., who had been living on Gabourie Creek near Ste. Genevieve, and Richard, another brother, joined the little community that was growing up around the spring an Indian had pointed out to William Murphy, Sr.

In 1803, Mrs. Sarah Barton Murphy, mother of the pioneers and widow of William, came out with the rest of her children. Wm. Murphy, Jr., and Joseph were her step-sons. . . David, Dubart, Richard, Isaac, and Jesse were her own sons. . . She made the trip down the Tennessee River and up the Mississippi River on a flat boat bringing all their belongings and their Negro slaves and finally reached Ste. Genevieve. After a slow overland journey they reached what afterwards was called the Murphy Settlement [Farmington].

. . . After the period of building and clearing lands and planting their crops, life became more pleasant and Sarah Barton Murphy found time to organize and teach a Sunday School at the Murphy Settlement. This was probably the first Sunday School west of the Mississippi River in the "Missouri" Territory. This was about 1807. . .

Sarah Barton Murphy lies buried in the Masonic Cemetery at Farmington. . . but her name still lives, for the Daughters of the American Revolution have chosen it as the name for their chapter in St. Francois County.

JUSTICE IS CORDIALLY INVITED TO DENVER AND COLUMBIA

From the *Denver Post*, November 29, 1953. Extracts from an article by Edith Eudora Kohl.

"*O, Justice! When expelled from other habitations, make this thy dwelling place!*"

Where does this quotation—which recently became a nation-wide "Who Said that" puzzler—come from?

It was adopted by publishers Frederick G. Bonfils and Harry H. Tammen upon the founding of *The Post* in 1892. . . The famous slogan now appears on both front and side of *The Post's* new multi-million-dollar home. . . But this inscription first appeared in one other place—the Boone County courthouse at Columbia, Mo., built in 1847. . . where it had been carved in the lintel stone above the wide front door. When the present courthouse was built in 1909 the

treasured plaque was removed and placed on a side wall of the foyer in the new building.

In March, 1950, an article in the *Columbia Daily Tribune*, referring to queries through the years on the slogan's history said: . . . "One example should be enough to explain: Frederick Bonfils [a native of Troy, Mo.] became inspired with it. . . here in the late 80's. So impressed was he that he later emblazoned it across the building which housed his newspaper. . . ."

At the request of *The Denver Post*, Columbia started a new investigation for the inscription's author. Spearheaded by the *Tribune*, Floyd C. Shoemaker of the State Historical Society, and the mayor, the search included the state university, and city and county officials. . . . At last it had come to C. B. Rollins, Jr., whose father, the late C. B. Rollins, had been noted for his knowledge of Boone County history.

Rollins make known that his father had found "pretty conclusive evidence that the words had been coined right here" by the man who superintended the building of the old courthouse, in 1847, Dr. William Jewell of Columbia.

ONE OF MISSOURI'S GREAT

From the *Christian Science Monitor*, August 24, 1953. Extracts from an article by Edward B. Orr. The article was sent the Society by Justus R. Moll of Washington, D. C.

It is possible, but quite improbable, that anyone attending the American Bar Association's 75th annual meeting now assembled in Boston knew that organization's first president, James Overton Broadhead. . . . I grew up next door to the "Colonel" and his family. . . . and his grandchildren were my playmates. . . .

Mr. Broadhead. . . . had a massive head, with heavy brows, deep-set eyes, prominent nose, and wide, firm mouth—not a handsome, but unmistakably a distinguished countenance. . . .

He was born in Virginia and studied at the University of Charlottesville. As a young man he moved to Missouri and "read" law in the office of Edward Bates of St. Louis. . . . After a few years practicing law in Missouri's famous Pike County, Mr. Broadhead returned to St. Louis and purchased a home on "Compton Hill" next to my grandparents.

A Democrat, but a strong Union man, Mr. Broadhead was one of the little group who saved Missouri from secession and who set up a provisional government which ruled the state during the Civil War. After that conflict erupted. . . . Mr. Broadhead was commissioned a lieutenant colonel of cavalry on the staff of General Schofield and was promptly detailed as provost marshal general of the department of Missouri. . . .

The war once over, President Grant named Colonel Broadhead as a prosecutor of the notorious "whiskey frauds." Two years later, in 1878 at Saratoga Springs, New York, he was elected the first president of the newly formed American Bar Association. . . . Later. . . . he became the first lawyer to receive as large a fee as \$75,000 in a single case.

Colonel Broadhead served one term in Congress and then was sent to France as a special commissioner. . . . Cleveland appointed the now-distinguished lawyer as Minister to Switzerland. . . .

A SMEAR ON "CALAMITY'S" REPUTATION

From the *Kansas City Times*, Feb. 5, 1954.

The latest old-timer to debunk Calamity Jane, hailed as the "toughest bullwhackinist, straight-shootinist tough gal of the Old West," is Charles Andrews, 84, of Scottsbluff. She was, he says, a baby sitter for his family.

"Martha Canary could drive a bull team like I can fly," Andrews snorts. "And I doubt if she ever fired a rifle in her life, much less was able to hit anything."

"Calamity" started her career as a baby sitter for him in Piedmont, Wyo., about 1871, when she was 14 or 15 years old, Andrews recalls. His mother, who ran a boarding house, "hired her to tend me."

. . . Her famous nickname was born in the brain of Ned Buntline, an author who popularized Buffalo Bill Cody and Wild Bill. . . . Legends of Calamity as a teamster probably originated a few years later, he thinks.

"We had moved to Lander. . . . and all the town's goods were brought in by wagon pulled by oxen, bull teams they called them."

"Calamity Jane. . . . used to come up with the freight train. She had a high time in town, but she never drove a bull team. . . ."

Authority for the assertion that Calamity and Wild Bill never were sweethearts came from Andrews' stepfather, Edward Alton. . . .

"He never had anything to do with Martha. Why, the idea of it would make my stepfather laugh until he was sick."

"JUDGE" BOULWARE OF CALLAWAY

From a letter from Charles E. Dewey, Holt's Summit, January 30, 1954.

Many are the stories that have been told about "Judge" Issac Wingate Boulware of Callaway County, a prominent lawyer in Fulton about the turn of the last century. As a young newspaper reporter in Jefferson City I often met Judge Boulware when he had law business in the state capital. It was usually in the back room at Bodenheimers where the state politicians would gather and play "knock" for the drinks. . . . I remember especially a story Ancil Boulware, son of the judge told me in Fulton not so long ago before he died. Ancil had just been admitted to the bar and the judge tried to impress on him that a lawyer should keep his own counsel. Ancil's first case was to collect some money due wholesalers in St. Louis from a merchant in New Bloomfield. Ancil told his father he was going down to New Bloomfield the next day on the one passenger train and close up the store and replevin the goods. Unknown to Ancil the judge put a man on horseback and sent word to the merchant to remove all his stock out of the store. When Ancil got back to Fulton his father asked him how he came out. Ancil told his father when he got there the shelves were empty. The judge said: "Son, you talk too much."

SIC TRANSIT GLORIA

From the *Quincy (Ill.) Herald-Whig*, September 6, 1953.

Old Marion City was the brain-child of Col. William Muldrow [who]. . . . visioned the building of a great city, "the metropolis of the West," on the river bank seven miles due east of Palmyra, between Quincy and Hannibal. . . .

The site selected was on an island when the river was high, cut off by a chute, the Bay de Charles. This was no bar to Col. Muldrow's dream. The chute was an advantage, he said. It would enable steamboats to land and discharge cargo at the back door of the warehouses of stores. . . .

Col. Muldrow knew where to find both capital and settlers. He went east to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. . . . and started what was called "the eastern run," with a rush to Marion City. It is said he sold land, town lots, store and factory sites for \$200,000. . . . In 1835 Marion City was a "boom town" where carpenters at \$2 a day and laborers at \$1 a day were busy erecting homes, stores, a Presbyterian church, a hotel, a sawmill, store buildings, and warehouses. . . . Col. Muldrow planned a railroad for Marion City. . . . that he named "The Atlantic and Pacific," [which] was to cross a continent. Men with scrapers started to build the track bed for the railroad across the bottoms west from Marion City. Four miles of this embankment was thrown up before disaster hit. . . . The railroad idea was revived in 1847 with a number of Palmyra men interested, who wanted an outlet to the Mississippi that would be shorter and would bypass Hannibal. The old embankment was cleared and considerable grading was done before the program was abandoned. . . .

In the early spring of 1836 a hotel and a tavern were built. . . . The winter of 1835-36 was severe and the North was filled with the deepest snows that had fallen for years. In the spring the snow melted. The river started on a great rise. Soon it was over a small levee that had been thrown up and was filling the streets of Marion City, lapping at stores and homes. . . . Many of the inhabitants of Marion City fled and found new homes in other places. . . . The 1836 flood killed Marion City. . . . It was hit again by the flood of 1844, one of the greatest, and that of 1851. . . . By 1860 a squalid little steamboat landing, with a stage line to Palmyra was all that was left of a grandiose dream. . . .

THEY DIDN'T DUCK THE ISSUE

From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, Feb. 5, 1954. Extracts from an article by Jerry East.

Shots fired in a southwest Missouri duck blind 35 years ago were reverberating in the United States Senate today in the Bricker amendment issue. . . .

Clarence Evans, now 82 years old, who last year retired as a member of Missouri's State Tax Commission, recalled how he and three friends deliberately shot 84 ducks in the spring of 1919 to test the Federal Government's right to close the season in Missouri. . . .

Central figure in the hunt and resulting court action was State Attorney General Frank W. McAllister. . . . [who] said later in arguments before the Supreme Court that the United States treaty with Canada to regulate migratory waterfowl empowered "the long arm of Congress to reach into the states and take food from the tables."

McAllister and his party. . . . had been duck hunting for three days on Stutz Lake in southwest Missouri when they were warned that Federal game officers were on their way to the camp. . . . McAllister, Evans and two companions, J. B. Reynolds, then president of a Kansas City (Mo.) insurance firm, and Dr. M. S. Bodine of Paris, Mo., were arrested and subsequently fined about \$20 each. . . .

McAllister was not through with the fight. He was encouraged by a resolution adopted in the state of Kansas asking the Missouri official to challenge the Federal regulation, and in July, 1919, filed action in the Federal District Court in Kansas City—the *State of Missouri versus Holland*. Rap P. Holland was the Federal game warden in Missouri. . . .

Congress first attempted to regulate waterfowl in 1913 but the act was ruled unconstitutional. In 1916 the United States signed a treaty with Canada and two years later, Congress again passed an act empowering the Department of Agriculture to set hunting regulations.

McAllister contended the "treaty making power alone cannot bind the Government to do that which the Constitution forbids. . . ."

But the Supreme Court, in a seven to two decision, ruled in effect that the treaty overrode the Constitution. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes said it was a "slender reed" to argue that the states hold title to birds "that yesterday had not arrived, tomorrow may be in another state and in a week a thousand miles away."

HE WAS GOOD AND HE KNEW IT

From the *Liberty Advance*, March 27, 1922.

Reading an article in your paper about the great Missouri statesman, Thomas H. Benton, revived a half-forgotten incident of my early years. Senator Benton was advertised to speak at Weston, Platte County. I was about 14 years of age, but had a consuming desire to see and hear Mr. Benton.

I had heard my father talk so much about him and point so often to him as a shining example for young men to imitate. My father was an oldtime Clay and Doniphan Whig, but he clung to Benton until his death. I have since thought that each being from the "Old North State" may have had something to do with his case.

I rode horseback twenty miles on the hot summer day to hear the speech. Mr. Benton delivered his address in a grove near the old Wells homestead, just outside the city limits. He was a large man, tending to stoutness. He wore a black alpaca coat, a standing collar and a stock necktie, which were common in those days. Mr. Benton had a strong face and though his voice was not musical, it was clear and his enunciation so perfect that all in that vast audience could have heard every word distinctly.

I was too young to appreciate or understand much that he said about state and national affairs, but some things he said I can recall at this far hour. At one stage of the address he said:

"Ladies and gentlemen—we learn from history that there was a time when we had Christ and anti-Christ. Now we have Benton and anti-Benton."

He then proceeded to flay the anti's to the queen's taste.

At another time he said: "I love the old Whigs. They meet me face to face and shake hands with me, when I know and they know they will not vote for me. But these antis flee at my approach, or steal 'round behind me, eager to see or hear something on which to base their monumental lies."

Further along in his address he said: "Ladies and gentlemen—down in the city of St. Louis there is a great manufactory (with a wave of the hand); of course

there are so many manufactories down there, but this is a manufactory of lies. I refer to the *Missouri Republican*."

At another time he said: "Out in northeast Missouri, at the city of Palmyra, there is an infant sheep who runs an anti-Benton newspaper. He calls himself Lamb."

I have learned since there was a man by that name who published a very vigorous anti-Benton newspaper during that campaign. The withering sarcasm and manner with which Benton said these things was something never to be forgotten.

Mr. Benton impressed me as the greatest man I had ever seen. He spoke in rather a conversational tone and made no apparent effort at oratory. Yet for more than three hours he held the close attention of that vast audience to the end.

At night, James N. Burnes, then a rising young lawyer, spoke in reply from the balcony of the hotel to a crowded street below. I cannot now recall anything he said except this—"No human, unless possessed of the colossal egotism of Mr. Benton, could compare himself to the Savior of the world."

At Palmyra they tell of an amusing incident that illustrates Benton's readiness in meeting embarrassing situations. A list of questions was prepared by some lawyers to heckle Mr. Benton. But each refused to present them. A rather noisy young county politician was induced to take the job.

Mr. Benton was well along in his speech when this young man arose, and, in a loud voice, said: "Mr. Benton, I desire to ask a question."

The speaker paused a moment, then, pointing his finger straight at the young man, said in thundering tone: "I don't know you, sir. Who are you, sir?"

"My name is Hendrin."

"Well, Mr. Hendrin, just let our acquaintance cease right there, sir."

Mr. Hendrin took his seat and no further interruption was tried.
Fayette, Mo. T. K. G.

MISSOURI HISTORICAL DATA IN MAGAZINES

Bulletin Missouri Historical Society, January: "Social Customs of Old St. Louis," by Katherine Lindsay Franciscus; "The Case of the Church Bells," by William R. Gentry, Jr.; "The Home for the Friendless."

Chicago History, Fall: "U. S. Grant: An Autobiographical Fragment." *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine*, February: "Nodaway (Maryville, Mo.)" [chapter].

Hobbies, January: "Canoe River" [Missouri name].

Louisiana Bar Journal, October: "The Louisiana Purchase—a Constitutional Re-appraisal," by Rudolph J. Weinmann.

The Missouri Archaeologist, December: "The Seawright Site," by William A. Morrison and Marvin E. Tong, Jr.; "Archaeological Salvage at Avondale Mounds," by J. M. Shippee; "The Kimmswick Bone Bed," by Robert M. Adams.

Saturday Evening Post, October 10: "The President Was My Boss," by W. D. Hassett; *ibid.*, November 28.

Time, December 21: "Crusader at Work" [*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*].

U. S. News, January 1: "Life in America As Seen by Visiting Europeans," [Kansas City] by P. Gosset and R. Gosset.

Utah Historical Quarterly, January: "The Pony Express," by Claude R. Mabey. *The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine*, September: "John B. C. Lucas Physiocrat of the Frontier," Parts VI-IX, by Hugh G. Cleland.

SOCIETY ACQUIRES PAINTING, "WESTWARD MARCH OF AMERICA"

The Society has been fortunate in acquiring from Edward Eberstadt and Sons of New York City an oil painting by artist Walter de Maris of the departure of the U. S. mail and stagecoach from Independence to Santa Fe. The painting is reproduced on the cover of this issue of the *Review*.

Executed in 1946 for the centennial celebration of Independence as the "Gateway to the West," the painting is entitled "Westward March of America." Its striking similarity to an engraving of the old Jackson County courthouse and surrounding buildings contained in Charles A. Dana, *The United States Illustrated . . . [1853?]* first attracted the Society's attention. The artist of the earlier engraving has always been unknown but research by George Fuller Green of the Native Sons of Kansas City indicates that it may have been W. L. Pynchon, an eastern engineer who laid out Gilpintown, just north of Independence.

The route "from Independence . . . via Bent's Fort, to Santa Fe" was created a post route by act of Congress March 3, 1847, but it was May, 1849, before mail was carried between the two towns. In 1850 the government first made arrangements to provide a postal route from Independence to Salt Lake City.

The artist, Walter de Maris, was born in Cedarville, N. J., in 1877 and passed away January 30, 1947, in New Rochelle, N. Y. A painter of historical subjects, he received his education at the Art Students' League in New York and was a regular contributor to *Life*, *Judge*, *Saturday Evening Post*, and the *American Bankers' Journal*. The American Bankers Association held an exhibition of his paintings several years ago in New York City.

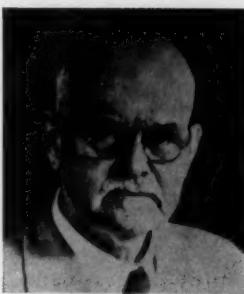
A BUILDER

William Neil Southern, Jr., president of the Missouri Press Association, 1904-05, and editor of the *Independence Examiner*, 1905-51, has the distinction of being the oldest living ex-president of the State Historical Society. A loyal and active member for over fifty years, a trustee, 1906-42, president, 1910-14, and a life trustee from 1942 to the present, he has been one of the outstanding builders of the Society.

It was due, in marked measure, to President Southern's activation of the press of the State to support the erection of a fire-proof library building for the joint use of the Society and the University of Missouri that an appropriation for this purpose was made and approved in 1913 and the Society thereby secured its present home.

In addition to this lasting contribution to the Society, Mr. Southern has lent his support for over half a century to the development of its resources and services through editorials, speeches, hearings before legislative committees, and consultations with Missouri governors.

The fourth of the Society's first six presidents, editors all, who served between 1898-1925, Mr. Southern is a perfect example of the close relationship between the State Historical Society and the Missouri Press Association that has existed ever since the Society was founded in 1898 at Eureka Springs, Ark.



William Southern, Jr.



Daniel Boone and His Friends Rescuing His Daughter
Jemima

On July 14, 1776, Elizabeth and Fanny Callaway and Jemima Boone were captured by five Shawnee Indians while paddling on the Kentucky River near Boonesborough, Ky., and were rescued by a party headed by Cols. Daniel Boone and Richard Callaway two days later after a chase of forty-five miles. One of a series of six colored lithograph prints entitled "Heroic Deeds of Former Times," by the German-French artist Georg Wilhelm Fasel, this picture gives a nineteenth century European concept of the American scene. Drawn about 1851, it was printed by Nagel and Weingartner, New York. The Society hopes to reproduce on the back cover of future *Reviews* other unusual prints from its collections.

